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THE TOWN COUNCIL OF SHICKSHINNY

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AT THE TIME OF INCORPORATION

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FROM THE LAND

— OF —

FIVE MOUNTAINS

Written And Compiled By

JAMES D. PRICE

And

DENNIS C. CAVERLY

Assisted By

MISS ERMA KELCHNER

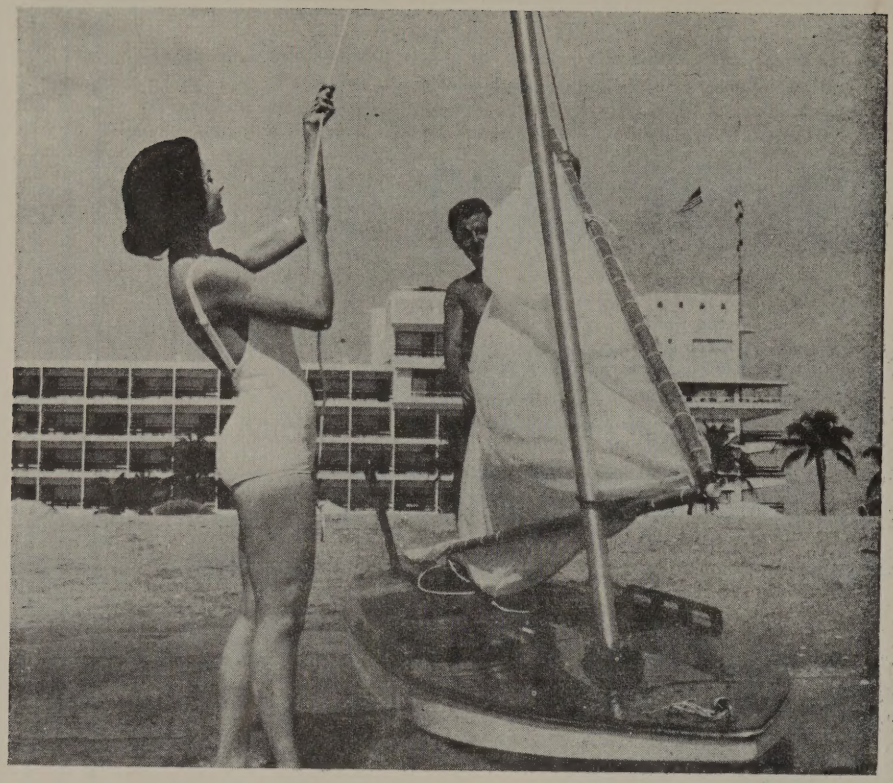
— ★ ★ —

SHICKSHINNY CENTENNIAL

1861 1961

— ★ ★ —

CELEBRATION DATES AUGUST 23
THROUGH AUGUST 27, 1961



"Miss **Shickshinny** and a companion of her choice, will be the guests of GILL HOTELS for an entire week of sunshine, activity and relaxation, to be divided between a Gill hotel in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and the Gill-owned BRITISH COLONIAL HOTEL in Nassau, Bahamas. The lucky winner will also be provided round-trip air transportation from Fort Lauderdale to Nassau via MACKEY AIRLINES, the "Sunshine Airline." Mackey, headquartered in Fort Lauderdale, will provide you not only transportation but relaxation, fun, and confidence during your trip.

One of the largest resort hotel chains in the south, Gill Hotels consists of four hotels in Fort Lauderdale and the HILLSBORO in Tampa, Florida, as well as the "B.C." in Nassau. All the Gill Hotels have large, fresh-water swimming pools and are completely air-conditioned. "Miss **Shickshinny** and her companion will have the double pleasure of spending four days at the Fort Lauderdale hotel of her choice, plus three days in charming Nassau, only an hour away, through the courtesy of a smooth Mackey flight.

First link in the Gill chain was the ESCAPE HOTEL in Fort Lauderdale, which opened in 1950. The Escape, built on five rambling acres one block from the ocean, is a favorite among visitors for its unhurried island atmosphere and many outdoor sport facilities, such as a par 3 pitch-'n-putt golf course, shuffleboard courts, olympic-sized pool, and spacious sundeck. The NASSAU ROOM features excellent Island-American cuisine, and the "BACK ROOM BAR" with its Gay Nineties decor is one of the most popular gathering-spots in town.

The JOLLY ROGER is located directly on the ocean and has a special appeal for the younger set. The pirate theme extends throughout the hotel, from the "ROGUE'S ROOST" dining room and supper club to the "CROW'S NEST" sundeck and snack-bar just under the mast.

THE YANKEE CLIPPER, built in the shape of a clipper ship on the southernmost tip of the city's six-mile stretch of public beach, is famous for its glamorous nightlife. The POLYNESIAN ROOM on the pool deck features a widely-varied Oriental-American fare and an exciting South Sea Island floorshow complete with lovely hula dancers and knife-and-fire performers. On the top deck, with a panoramic view of the ocean and nearby Bahia Mar Yacht Basin, the gourmet CLIPPER ROOM offers incomparable continental cuisine. The WRECK LOUNGE just off the lobby is designed to resemble the hull of a sunken ship and patrons are provided an underwater view of the swimming pool through large portholes. Nightly entertainment draws enthusiastic crowds.

THE TRADE WINDS, also right on the ocean, has two most unique features in the "OL' HORSE-EYE" lounge, where entertainers hold forth amid luxury-liner surroundings, and the PAMPAS ROOM, the city's newest and finest gourmet dining room. Continental cuisine, dramatic Argentinian motif and the world's most sought-after entertainment acts have made the Pampas Room a year-round delight to both visitors and townspeople.

The 300-room British Colonial in Nassau is the largest hotel in the island capital and has been called a "city-within-a-city" for its complete day- and night-time round of activities. Located on one end of bustling Bay Street, the "bargain shopper's paradise," the BRITISH COLONIAL has two private ocean beaches, a par 3 golf course, tennis courts, boating, water-skiing, skin-diving and deep-sea-fishing facilities, with professional instructors in all sports. The pool area has its own native straw market. THE LA CAGE ROOM, the BRITANNIA BAR and the HONG KONG ROOM are three reasons why the "B. C." is famous for unsurpassable Island-British-American cuisine and top-flight entertainment. The shopping arcade just off the lobby is lined with specialty shops offering imported china, crystal, cashmeres and other such delectable items.

QUEEN AWARD

AWARDS

THREE DAYS (FOR 2) at Fort Lauderdale, Florida and
THREE DAYS (FOR 2) at Nassau, between the months of April and November.

Presented by GILL HOTEL, INC. with choice of four (4) Hotels at Fort Lauderdale and Beautiful BRITISH COLONIAL HOTEL in Nassau.

AIR FLIGHT from Fort Lauderdale to Nassau and return. *Furnished by* MACKEY AIRLINES.

AIR TRANSPORTATION—Avoca Airport, Wilkes-Barre to Fort Lauderdale and return (for 2.)

$70.00 EXPENSE MONEY

Presented by: FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SHICKSHINNY ---------- $50.00

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R. C. A. PORTABLE TELEVISION
Presented by Edgar G. Scott

SIX (6) RUNNERS-UP AWARDS

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Presented by Nelson Mfg. Co., Wyoming, Penna.
(Courtesy of Edgar G. Scott)

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Presented by Mrs. Ray Sands—Huntington Dairy

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Helen's Beauty Shoppe

DINNER FOR THREE
Foothill's Manor

DINNER FOR TWO
Winterstein's Restaurant

CERTIFICATE FOR SHOES
Viti's Shoe Store

BOND STREET COLOGNE
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AWARDS FOR QUEEN AND 6 PRINCESSES

QUEEN
One year pass to Rummage's Silva Dome for skating or bowling (Weekly)

6 PRINCESSES
Passes to Rummage's Silva Dome for 1 month

SEVEN CHARM BRACELETS
Presented by the doctors and dentists of Shickshinny

CASH DONATIONS:

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BALUTA'S FARM SUPPLIES
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RONNIE DRESS CO.
Shickshinny, Penna.

STAR PRODUCTS CO.
Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs and Institution Supplies and Equip., Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

BANK CAFE
Bob Curwood, Proprietor

BART'S CLEANERS INC.
Shickshinny

BOWER'S ATLANTIC
Hunlock Creek

CROOP'S ECONOMY STORE
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Huntington Mills

JOHN'S BARBER SHOP
Shickshinny

PAUL GOOD'S GENERAL STORE
Waterton, Penna.

SHELDON KLEINTOB
Huntington Mills, Penna.

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HUNLOCK CREEK HOTEL

Congratulations

on your

100th Anniversary

May the next One Hundred Years bring about continued success, good health and prosperity to the fine citizens of Shickshinny, Pennsylvania. From all your friends at your Acme Super Market, W. Union St., Shickshinny, Pa.

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Before The White Man Prehistoric

The valley of which Shickshinny marks the Southern extremity and Carbondale the Northern, extends for a distance of fifty miles. The Susquehanna River flows the entire length of this valley. The valley is approximately 540 feet above sea level, and the adjacent mountains are from 700 to 1500 feet higher.

The geologic strata of the entire area, which is visible at the surface, was deposited during the Devonian and Carboniferous periods. The latter is the period during which our anthracite coal fields were formed.

The first inhabitants of the valley are practically impossible to date or identify as the passage of time has all but obliterated traces of their existence. However, in Luzerne County some remains of ancient constructions exist which differed greatly in their habits from the Indians who were living here when the white man first arrived.

In Kingston Township near Toby's Creek, there was still discernable as late as 1893, an oval "fortification." One large oak forming part of the ruin was cut down by the earliest settlers and was found at that time to be more than 700 years old. The local Indians had no tradition or knowledge of this ancient construction, nor did they have any idea of its purpose.

Another similar ruin was found on Jacob's plain near Wilkes-Barre and examined in 1816 by a Mr. Chapman and Charles Miner. Also on both sides of the river as far south as Shickshinny, very early rock shelters have been found, although the authors have no first hand knowledge of these.

It is evident through recent archeological discoveries, that races once lived here who passed from existence over 5,000 years ago. All life—human, animal, and vegetable —which passed away so long ago, is now but a dim recollection.

Before The White Man Indians

The Indian inhabitants of this region, immediately before the coming of the white man, were principally groups who spoke the language of the Algonquin. The most important tribe of these groups was the Lenni-Lenape or "original people", later known as the Delaware. There were three sub-groups within this tribe: The Unami or Wonamui, the Minsi or Munsee, and the Unalachtigo or Unalatka. Each of these had a specific territory as well as certain dialectic distinctions. According to Delaware tradition, they had originally migrated to Eastern Pennsylvania from the west.

The Unami, whose totem was the turtle, controlled this general area. They were tall, broad-shouldered, small waisted, and erect with a ruddy-brown complexion and straight black hair. Sometimes a single scalp-lock was achieved by burning off all other hair, but it was more usual to wear the hair long. These people wore no beards due to their practice of plucking the face hair with pincers made of clam shells or small flat stones. Their eyes were small and dark set above broad, high cheek bones.

Shackamaxon was the leading Lenape village during the time of William Penn. This site is now within the boundaries of present-day Philadelphia. Later in the colonial period, the center of Delaware influence shifted northward to Shamokin, where the North and West branches of the Susquehanna meet—site of modern day Sunbury. Other tribes common to this area, who made Shamokin their chief gathering place, were the Nanticoke, Conoy, Shawnee, and Susquehannock.

Although the Delaware Confederacy was a relatively large one, it was not powerful. Its main weakness lay in its own loose organization. This, together with increasing white encroachment and the domination of the Iroquois Nation to the north, made them a subservient people.

The Iroquois Indians primarily inhabited New York State and were characterized by a remarkably strong government.

The Iroquois Nation was made up of the Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, Seneca, and Mohawk tribes until early in the 1700's when the Tuscorora, a Southern tribe, was included as the sixth member.

In Pennsylvania, the Iroquois were represented by the Seneca. These people were powerful of body, cunning of mind, and fierce in battle—not to mention their being of a treacherous and overbearing nature. However, countering these questionable traits, we find they were actually peace-loving, only waging war to perpetuate their nation and independence. Often they allowed conquered tribes to live peacefully on their lands and only demanded that they submit to Iroquois law and domination.

The Iroquois called the Indians who lived along the Susquehanna, Carantouan. Of these, the Susquehannocks were the most important on the lower reaches of the river, while the Andaste inhabited the upper river. The first white man to visit these peoples was Etienne Brute, Champlain's interpreter, who journeyed from Canada in 1616 to obtain their aid in war against the Iroquois of New York. He was successful in obtaining their help. However, this alliance with the French later led to the destruction of these tribes by the Six Nations.

The entire Indian population of Pennsylvania was approximately 15,000 at the time of the first English settlement, but by the early nineteenth century, it had been reduced to 1,000. By this time, the Indians of Pennsylvania had ceased to be an important factor in our history. Already the noble redman had begun the decline that would ultimately end with virtual extinction.

(Continued on page 9)

ONE OF SHICKSHINNY'S FINE EARLY GRIDIRON TEAMS. SEE HOW MANY YOU CAN NAME . . .

First Settlers And The Revolution

The Susquehanna River and adjoining forests abounded with wildlife and the first white visitors were attracted to our area by this wealth. The fishing in particular was excellent. Indians, even distant Canadian tribes, made a yearly journey here during the shad run. It is said the breeding shad appeared so numerous that they might afford a living bridge. Even in much later times, over 9,000 were taken in a single cast of the net.

The first permanent white settler in Shickshinny was Ralph Austin. He was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut and came to what is now Shickshinny in 1769, having obtained approximately 256 acres under the authority of Connecticut. Austin's property consisted of practically all of the present borough. He was primarily a farmer, but he also started and operated an inn. Austin was accompanied in 1769 by a family named Crossley who returned to Connecticut following the Wyoming Massacre. Most of the Austin family lived out their lives in Shickshinny and were buried on the mountain side in the place known as Rockview, where their graves could be seen into the late 1800's, but now no trace remains.

For many years, Pennsylvania and Connecticut disputed ownership of the Wyoming Valley. Connecticut's claim to the region resulted from the work of the Susquehanna Company, later the Connecticut-Delaware Company, which began settlements here in 1769. Austin was one of these original pioneers. The Pennsylvania claim was based on the Fort Stanwix Treaty of 1768 which gave clear title to the lands from Virginia to New York to the Penn family. By 1774, the New England colonists had established seventeen settlements even though Pennsylvania had attempted to expel them five times.

In 1775, a Pennsylvania expedition under Plunkett was organized to drive out the interlopers, but it too failed. However, most of the settlers were destroyed or driven away during the Wyoming Massacre of 1778, perpetrated by Tories and Indians. Some Connecticut people returned following the Revolutionary War. In 1782, the Continental Congress decided in favor of Pennsylvania's claim to the valley in the famous Decree of Trenton. This decision resulted in the second Yankee-Pennamite War. The few Connecticut settlers of this region were too weak to maintain open warfare; however, friction existed until 1800 when Connecticut relinquished all claims to the area.

As a result of the Pennamite Wars, the land which originally belonged to Austin came into the possession of Mathias Hollenback under his Pennsylvania claim. At the time of Hollenback's death, the land passed on to his daughter, a Mrs. Cist.

The Shickshinny area played a relatively minor role in the American Revolution. The one outstanding contribution was that of Colonel John Franklin and his company

(Continued on page 11)

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RADIOS — TAPE RECORDERS

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of "Volunteers." Franklin was the first settler in Huntington Township. He, like Austin, came from Litchfield County, Connecticut. In 1775, he arrived here as a proprietor under the Connecticut claim and located on Huntington Creek below what is now Huntington Mills, where he bulit a log cabin. Colonel Franklin, at the outbreak of hostilities with England, organized an independent company of thirty-five volunteers from this locale known as the Huntington-Salem Company. This company was organized to serve as a home guard. In the Wyoming Massacre of 1778, Franklin's company, because of time and distance, found it impossible to arrive on the scene in time to aid their neighbors.

The Wyoming Massacre came about when a band of approximately one thousand Tories and Indians swooped down upon the frontier settlements of our valley. The invaders were commanded by Major John Butler. Because of the demands of the Revolutionary War, most of the area's able-bodied men were serving in Washington's army. For some time prior to the Massacre, appeals for protection had been made to the Continental Congress. These petitions went unanswered, and on July 3, 1778, a small band of youths and aged patriots engaged and were overcome by a force three times their number. The invaders wreaked havoc on the land and buildings, and ghastly atrocities were committed on those unfortunates who were captured. Some of the fugitives of the battle escaped by raft down the Susquehanna, landing two miles below Shickshinny at the mouth of Wapwallopen Creek.

There follows a portion of a letter written by Colonel John Franklin in which we find an excellent eye-witness account of the scene of the disaster:

"After Major Butler, with the main body of the enemy had left Kingston, in the evening of July 4th after the surrender of Forty Fort, I set out with four others to go in search of my family, which I had left in Huntington. The Indians stopped us and said 'Maybe some bad Indians will kill you', that we must stay in the fort two days when they would go with us. We returned back into the fort, and at night, lay down under a wagon, made several attempts to get off, but could not succeed without being discovered until near morning of Sunday, July 5th when we got down to the bank of the river, rose the bank, and crossed the road into the woods. When we reached the hill opposite to Wilkes-Barre, we looked back and saw the smoke of the buildings following us down from Kingston fort, the smoke also rising from the buildings in Wilkes-Barre. We passed down through Shawnee (Plymouth) which was deserted by all its inhabitants. We had passed through but a short distance when we discovered that the fire was following us. The whole of the settlements was laid in ruins as speedily as the enemy could spread the fire. All such property as they could not drive or carry off was burnt or otherwise destroyed. The families, who lived below Kingston fort, drove off some of their cattle—as many as they could find; but they were mostly in the woods, and

(Continued on page 15)

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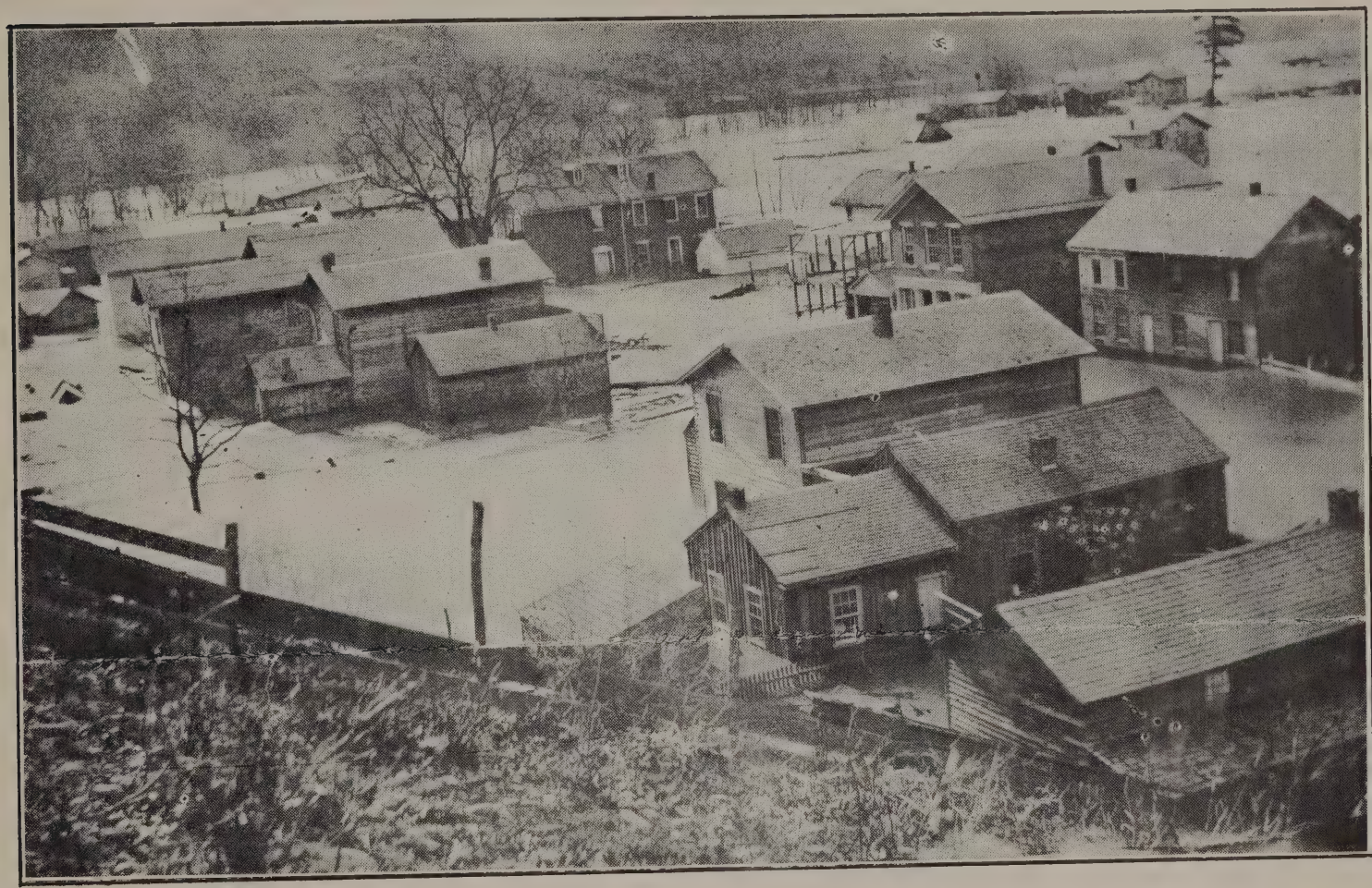
Compliments of the

BEN FRANKLIN 5 and 10c STORE

EUGENE W. SICK, Owner

Shickshinny, Pennsylvania

SHICKSHINNY FLOODED BY HIGH WATER, MARCH 17, 1865



THE above is a panorama view of Shickshinny when the flood of March 17, 1865 was at its crest. It was photographed on the hill at the rear of what is now The Echo office. The picture gives a view looking down Union Street, with the turbulent Susquehanna River in the extreme foreground.

Beginning at the lower right hand corner is the building of John Miller, blacksmith, now site of P. O. S. of A. Building. The building next, with an addition on the rear is the Robert Prince tin shop and Hardware store. Next is the Alex Davenport home (Mrs. Davenport can be seen looking out of back window). A small building adjoins the Thomas Winans property, now occupied by the Fairlawn Store. Mrs. Cortright's property is next, and then the Crary Store, present site of The First National Bank. Across Union Street from Crary's Store is Yaple's hotel, (with dormer windows in roof) now Kline's Store. The framework of the next structure is the building now housing Emil Bucy's Store (Public Market). This adjoins the Search Store, belonging at present to Bruce Good. The comparatively long building, facing sidewise, was the old Shoemaker Hotel. This old hotel was later moved across the street, and the structure, now housing the Mountain Inn, was built in its place. Filbert, the jeweler, now occupies the old original Shoemaker Hotel.

The building tipped over, in the foreground, is in the Shickshinny Creek, and was the Nathan Garrison Canal Grocery Store. It had floated from between the railroad and the canal, on McClintock Street. This building was later removed back to its former location. A pointed addition was built on to that part facing up-river, and was thereafter known as the "Ice Breaker." It is at present on the same site, with the "breaker" removed.

At the pine tree, in upper right, is Mrs. Keatley's home, with Ray Thomas' home opposite. The Seward buiding is partially shown on South Main Street.

Make Your Centennial Celebration Complete With A Visit To

FOOTHILL'S MANOR

Famous For The Very Finest In Food & Drink

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LOCATED "JUST OUTSIDE OF TOWN" ON THE SHICKSHINNY - HUNTINGTON MILLS HIGHWAY

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they had no time to look them up. A few families remained at Wilkes-Barre, but the great body of the inhabitants fled in every direction. Hundreds of women and children, turning their backs on the mangled corpses of their husbands, fathers, brothers, and sons, who were left on the battleground without inhumation, their dwellings enveloped in flames, and their personal property either carried off by the enemy or burnt in their dwellings. Some went down the river while others pursued the different roads to the Delaware. Numbers of women with children in their arms and other small children by their sides traveled on foot through to the Delaware. A Mrs. Tubbs, an old lady upwards of seventy years of age, traveled though barefoot with a grandchild in her arms. Some families that went down the river made a stand at Catawissa. Of those who went east, many stopped at the Delaware while several hundred continued their march on foot with their little ones to the States of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Several died on the way. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the fatigue and distress attending the retreat of the inhabitants from Wyoming."

Following the Revolutionary War, Colonel Franklin continued his efforts on the behalf of the Connecticut claims in defiance of the Decree of Trenton, 1782. As a direct result of these efforts, he was arrested in 1787 on a charge of high treason against the State of Pennsylvania for, "Endeavoring to subvert the government, and to erect a new and independent State in the room and stead thereof." He was harshly confined for nearly two years in a Philadelphia dungeon but was never brought to trial. After being released on bail, he later held many high offices in Luzerne County. He died March 1, 1831 on his farm in Athens, Pennsylvania. Descendants of Colonel Franklin are still living in this immediate area.

Beginnings Of A Town

By 1800, Shickshinny was rapidly becoming a thriving business center. The chief cause of this growth was the fact that the town offered the only access to the river for sixteen miles along its length. This location made it most favorable to build here a trading and commercial center. Mr. Lot Search, one of the town's founders, reported that Shickshinny was the commercial point for, "10,000 agriculturists back of the mountain."

Upon the death of Mrs. Cist, daughter and heir of Matthias Hollenback, her heirs sold the Shickshinny site to a company of proprietors for $20,000. These proprietors were George W. Search, Lot Search, Nathan B. Crary, and Nathan Garrison. These men planned and partially built the town in 1857.

Shickshinny was formed from Union and Salem Townships, Union Township having been carved from Huntington Township in 1813. Three-fifths of the town's land came from Union, and the remainder was taken from Salem. Among the settlers living at this time in Union Township were: the Marvins, Roberts, Culvers, Shannons, Benscotters, Belles, Davenports, Hauses, Muelhofs, and Cragles, who came from New England and the State of New York. From Maryland came the Bonhams, Moores, and Santees.

The petition for the incorporation of the borough of Shickshinny was filed on August 1, 1861. This petition was signed by forty-eight prominent and influencial citizens, and on November 30, 1861, Shickshinny officially became incorporated as a borough. Its first officers were: Burgess, Jesse P. Enke; council; G. W. Search, B. D. Koons, N. B. Crary, John F. Nicely, and Thomas Davenport; secretary, G. W. Search; supervisor, Samuel Slippy.

At this time the town boasted three hotels, fourteen general stores, two furniture stores, two drug stores, two hardwares, three confectionery stores, one clothing store, one novelty store, one book store, three livery stables, one grist mill, two quarries, three millinery shops, one undertaker, one laundry, one planing mill, one farm supply store, one cigar factory, two harness shops, and one select and public schools.

Churches

Until 1846, the town had no public place of worship, and all religious meetings were held in private homes; however, in 1846, a Sunday-school was opened by the employees of the Headley and Wilson Furnance Company and maintained until 1856. In 1858, Union Township built the "brown schoolhouse", which was used as a church by various religious groups. The first person to use it as such was Mrs. Rosaline Gordon Search, wife of Lot Search. This building is still standing on North Main Street, although it now serves the community as a recreation center and general meeting place.

The first building constructed as a church was built by the Methodist Protestants and Presbyterians in 1860. It's cost was $800, which was equally shared by both congregations. The trustees were: Peter Masters, A. C. Nicely, Henry Baer, George W. Search, and Lot Search. It was used by all faiths for several years and is now the Shickshinny Protestant Church, An Independent Baptist Testimony.

The red-brick church on South Main Street was built in 1870 by the Methodist Episcopal congregation at a cost of $11,000. It's first pastor was E. H. Yocum who was followed by George W. Miller, John A. Gere, Joseph King, Aaron Kester, John Morehead, and George Warren. The original trustees were John M. Stackhouse, Cyprus Stackhouse, M. W. Millard, George Rustay, Thomas Senior, John Thomas, W. F. Kline, N. B. Crary, James Post, and Daniel Baer.

In 1874, the Presbyterians constructed the stone basement of their present church at a cost of $4,700. This was used for all purposes until March 7, 1878 when the remainder of the building was completed. During its earliest stages, this church was ministered by James Furguson and William J. Day. These men were non-resident

(Continued on page 17)

Van Runk Store

HERE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ONE OF THE MANY GENERAL STORES LOCATED IN SHICKSHINNY DURING ITS EARLY DAYS. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN IN 1894. THE STORE WAS LOCATED ON WEST UNION STREET, AND IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE HOW BARREN IS THE HILL WHICH IS NOW COMPLETELY COVERED.

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Grows More Important To Its Readers,

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REA & DERICK DRUGS

7 W. UNION ST. SHICKSHINNY, PA.

ministers and could give but a part of their time and services. The first permanent pastor, Reverend W. B. Darrach, was appointed in May, 1871. The original elders were: G. W. Search, Charles A. Boone, Miner Brown, and Doctor M. B. Hughes. John R. Bertels, Thomas Montgomery, Lot Search, E. A. Boone, Doctor M. B. Hughes, and G. W. Search were the trustees.

The community's youngest church is the Sunshine Pentacostal Assembly of God Church. The building was completed within the last five years and is located at the extreme southern end of town near the bridge.

Although there are no Catholic churches in Shickshinny, those of this faith worship in Mocanaqua and other nearby towns.

During the last century, visitors to Shickshinny were impressed by the evidences of thrift and the high moral tone of the village. The following quotation supports this observation and is taken from A History of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, edited by H. C. Bradsby. "It has none of the forbidding appearances of a mining camp . . . It is patronized by farmers, and on circus day the belles and beaux are always on hand to laugh at the clown and drink circus lemonade. After all a good circus town makes a desirable place to rear your children. It indicates a strong, healthy, clean agricultural community, where your children are not so likely to contract bad habits. Such a community is good for camp-meetings as well as shows and each in turn is welcome. Such a community does not rush the growler on Sunday, nor is it every-day occurrence at weddings, funerals, and baptisims for a general free fight and a murder to follow. A man hunting a home, looking about for a sweet Auborn of the vale, would pass Shickshinny and fare worse."

The high moral state of the town came from the fact that all of its institutions were influenced by men and women of impeccable and unassailable character. A particularly fine example of these stalwarts was Samuel F. Headley of the Furnace Company. He was a strict prohibitionist and a popular lecturer on the temperance subject. He made it his duty to keep watch on every grog-shop and den of iniquity. Discountanancing, drunkness, and dissapation, he denounced them at every opportunity.

(Continued on page 19)

The BERWICK ENTERPRISE

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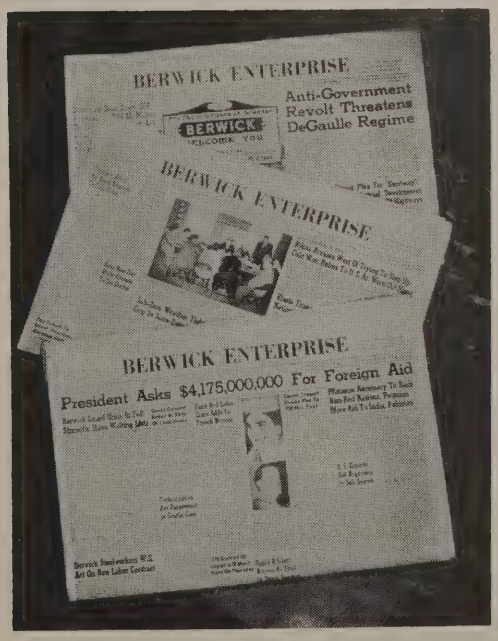

We Are Proud

. . . TO HAVE BEEN A DAILY PART OF SHICKSHINNY FOR MORE THAN 58 YEARS.

. . . WE LOOK FORWARD TO MANY MORE YEARS OF PLEASANT RELATIONS.

Congratulations
on your 100th Birthday

The BERWICK ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED DAILY SINCE 1903

Congratulations
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Confair's Beverage Co.

SERVING SHICKSHINNY
WITH QUALITY BEVERAGES FOR 40 YEARS

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CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

HUNTINGTON DAIRY Inc.

HUNTINGTON MILLS, PA.

Phone 864-3591

"SERVING SHICKSHINNY WITH
QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR
THE PAST 30 YEARS"

Schools

Until 1857, there were no public schools in our community, and what education as was available was offered in the home and church. Mr. Lot Search, however, says that when the canal was being constructed he attended school in a little building a mile below Shickshinny. Wayne Robinson was his schoolmaster.

Mr. Search also built Shickshinny's first school-house in 1858 for Union Township. It was known as the brown school house and was used as both a school and a church. As stated before, it still stands opposite the Presbyterian Church property on North Main Street.

In 1860, a two-room school was built on Church Street for the higher grades. This was the first school in town owned by the borough and was later enlarged. This building also still stands; however, it has been abandoned since the formation of the jointure in 1952 and has fallen into disrepair.

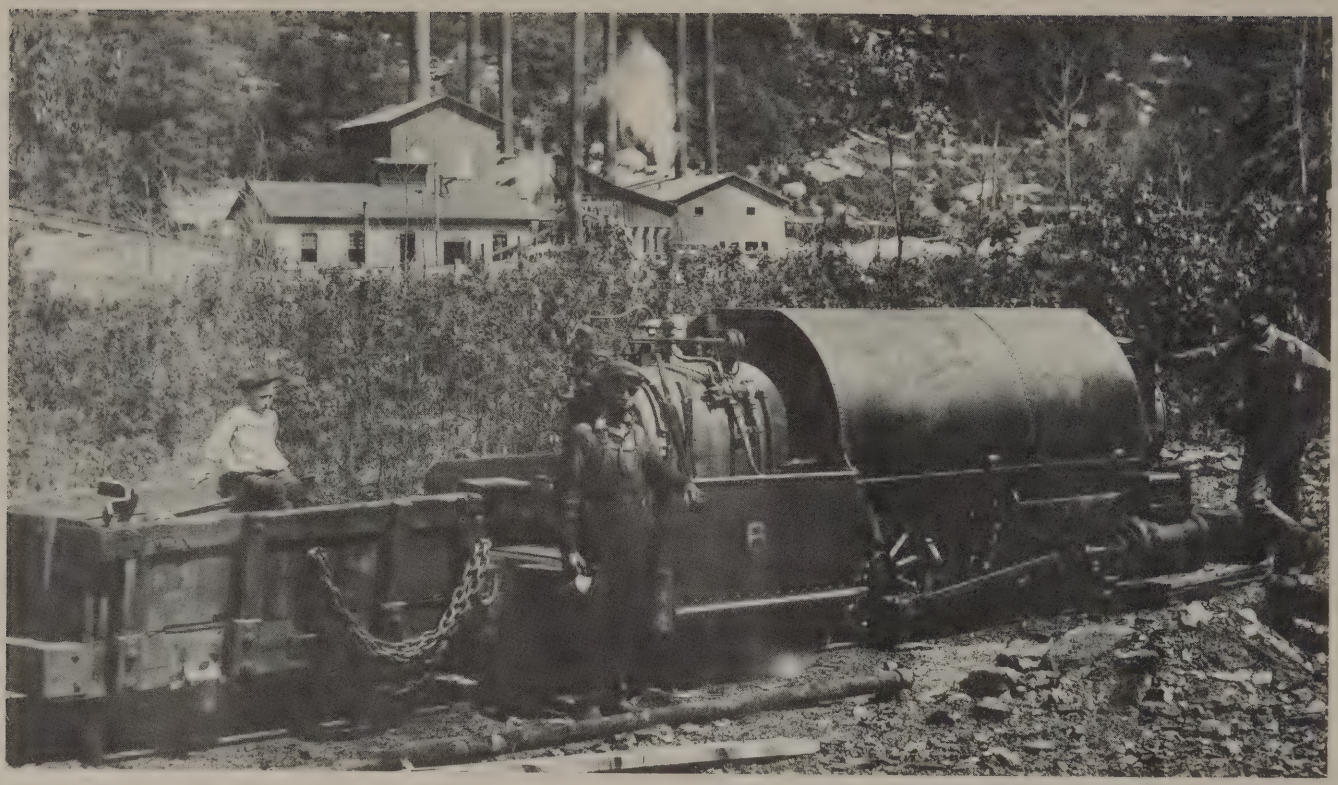
These schools served until 1903 when a new high school was completed on the hill overlooking the building on Church Street. This ediface served as the town's high school until 1939 when the Garrison Memorial Building on Vine St. was completed. Upon the completion of the Garrison Building, this structure on the hill was used to serve grades five through nine and after the formation of the Northwest Jointure in 1952, grades one and two occupied the building.

The Garrison Memorial Building, which has served the community long and well, was built as a result of the will of Forest Ludwick Garrison. Mr. Garrison was a son of Nathan Garrison, one of the town's founders. He left the town as a young man to enter the coal business with Edwin H. Shonk in Kanawha County, West Virginia. This proved a very successful venture, and upon his death, his will specified the following bequeath to Shickshinny.

"The residue of the income from my estate after the above bequests have been fully provided for shall be disposed of as follows: Twenty per-cent (20%) shall be retained by the Trustee and reinvested for the estate. Eighty per cent (80%) shall be paid to the First National Bank of Shickshinny, Penna., to be judicially expended for the sole use and benefit of the Borough of Shickshinny, Penna., as may be agreed upon by the board of directors of the said First National Bank of Shickshinny, Penna., and the town council of said borough of Shickshinny, Penna."

Bringing our school system to date, a jointure of

(Continued on page 21)



RAY KESTER AND HARRY SNYDER POSE WITH EARLY MINING LOCOMOTIVE AT MOCANAQUA COAL CO.

COMPLIMENTS AND BEST WISHES

VITI'S SHOE STORE

11 W. UNION ST. SHICKSHINNY, PA.

BEST WISHES FROM THE

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The SALEM INN

Steaks — Chops — Seafood — Sandwiches

R. D. NO. 1, BERWICK, PA. KI 2-2493

HAPPY BIRTHDAY WISHES

Compliments of

Dr. I. BERGER

OPTOMETRIST

Shickshinny and surrounding communities was formed on October 30, 1952. A million and one half dollar building was constructed about three miles outside of town with the help of considerable state aid and began serving the area in the 1956-1957 school year. This building is of modern design and style and offers many facilities previously lacking in our local schools. It is the pride of both students and parents. The school districts forming the jointures are: Fairmont Township, Hunlock Township, Huntington Township, New Columbus Borough, Upper Salem Township, Union Township, and Shickshinny Borough.

Transportation

River And Canal

The river provided the means for navigation before the coming of the canals. In 1771, the Pennsylvania Assembly declared the Susquehanna River, a public highway, and money was appropriated to make it navigable. The "Experiment" was the first river boat. It was constructed at Nescopeck and pulled by horses. Three steamboats were built in 1825. The first was the "Codocus". The second was the "Susquehanna," which was involved in the most tragic river accident of the upper Susquehanna. On July 3, 1826 while attempting to run the rapids at Nescopeck Falls, her boiler immediately burst with an explosion . . . shattered, broken, and on fire, all that remained of the "Susquehanna" was carried down the conquering tide. The mangled bodies of her passengers and crew, dead and dying, lay upon her decks or had been blown into the river.

As the use of the river caused so many delays and accidents (as mentioned above) construction of a network of canals became a necessity.

In Feb. of 1825, the state assembly passed a general internal improvement act at the cost of $40,000,000.00. A state internal improvement convention was convened at Harrisburg in August, 1825. The representatives from Luzerne County were Nathan Beach and Jacob Cist, both residents of Shickshinny.

The cornerstone of the first canal block was laid at Harrisburg on March 14, 1827. On the 4th of July, 1828, ground was broken in Berwick and work begun on this section of the North Branch. The following eye-witness report describes activities in Berwick on that day.

"The plow was held by Nathan Beach, esq., and was drawn by a yoke of splendid red oxen, owned and driven by Alexander Jameson, esq. The loose earth was removed in wheelbarrows, a rock was blasted, cannon were fired, whiskey was drank, and all returned to their homes, happy and bouyant with the hope of glorious future. The peace of assemblage was disturbed by five displays of pugalistic science, called fist-fights, and absolute essential at all gatherings in those days."

This section was completed to Nanticoke in less than two years. It's first boat was built by John Koons at

(Continued on page 23)

Best Wishes

RONNIE

DRESS

CO.

NOSS'S

GROCERY

WE ARE PROUD TO SHARE IN

SHICKSHINNY'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

BEST WISHES FROM

Winterstein's

Restuarant

SHICKSHINNY, PA.

A

SALUTE TO

Shickshinny Borough

ON ITS

100th Anniversary

— ★ ★ —

THE ROTARY CLUB

— OF —

SHICKSHINNY

Shickshinny and named "Wyoming". Upon its launching, it was towed to Nanticoke when ten tons of anthracite coal and some flour were taken on. The "Wyoming" then entered the Nanticoke shute and journeyed to Philadelphia via the Union and Schuylkill Canals. In Philadelphia, it replaced its cargo with fifteen tons of dry goods and began its return. However, at Buffalo in January, 1834, the canal froze and the Wyoming became clutched in its icy grip. The cargo then was removed and taken to Wilkes-Barre by sled.

In order to give the reader an idea of the construction of a canal or packet boat, a consise description of one is taken from Hazard's Register (June, 1837):

"These boats are constructed according to the most approved plan of those used on the New York and Erie Canals. The largest are 79 feet long and will carry twenty-five passengers and thirty tons of freight to be drawn by horses. The apartments are these: a ladies cabin in the bow of the boat calculated for eight persons. This cabin is handsomely decorated, and has tables, chairs and beds for a number of persons and is neat and comfortable. The next room in known as midship and contains the freight. Next is the gentleman's room, large enuogh for all the passengers; this room, besides a bar with the choicest liquors, is calculated for a table, at which all passengers breakfast, dine and sup and it contains beds and bunks for all the male passengers. The last room is the kichen, found at the steerage where cooking is done in superior style."

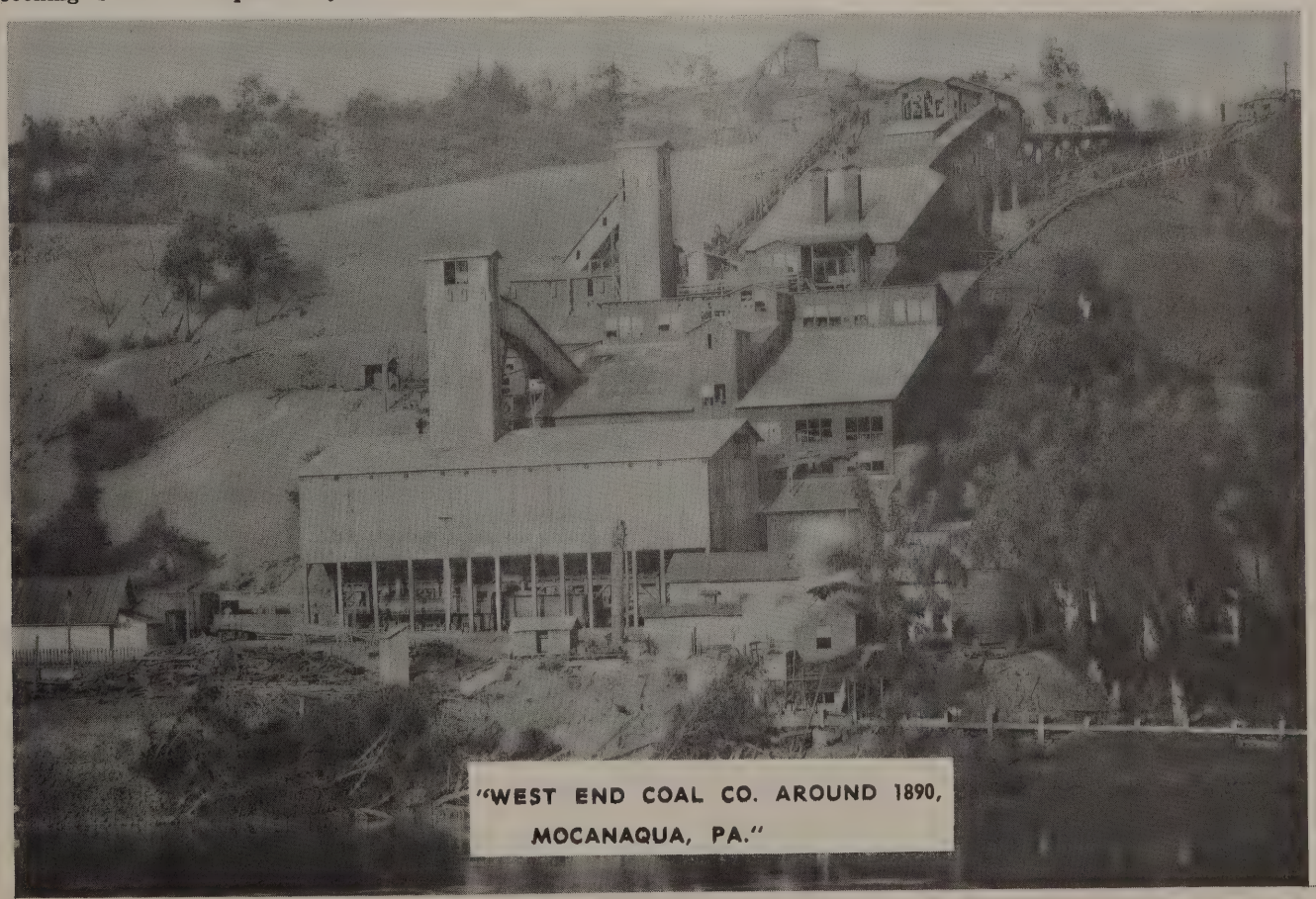
Regular schedules could not be maintained until 1835 because the state was having considerable trouble with the functions of supply streams and maintenance of proper water levels. Floods in 1832 and 1833 were particularly damaging, destroying a portion of the Nanticoke dam as well as locks and retaining walls.

The canals were a vital factor in the history of Shickshinny. They tied the town to the industrial centers of the East, providing an avenue for the development of local mineral wealth; these canals were responsible for the early development of the anthracite coal industry.

In Shickshinny, the canal boats deposited their loads of coal and grain at elevators that had been constructed along Susquehanna Avenue by Irving Alonzo Miller. It is said by people still living today that when the canal boats docked in the fall with their cargoes, farmers from the back country would be lined up from the canal the entire length of Union Street to the very out-skirts of town. The meeting of friends that occurred at this time was followed by parties, dancing and shows.

For a period of fifteen years, from 1830 to 1845, the picturesque canal boat controlled the destiny of Wyoming Valley. Rapid material growth and commercial advancement marked this period; however, due to the opening of new and better modes of transportation the canal packet began a slow decline which eventually ended with its complete disappearance.

(Continued on page 25)



"WEST END COAL CO. AROUND 1890, MOCANAQUA, PA."

ROSS HARDWARE

"A Dependable Source Of Supply"

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WINDOW SHADES
CURTAIN RODS
DRAPERY HARDWARE
GIFTS

WE GIVE
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GREEN STAMPS

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Everything For The Sportsman — Fishing And Hunting Licenses

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SHICKSHINNY, PENNA.

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LUZERNE ELECTRIC DIVISION

KINGSTON — NANTICOKE — SHICKSHINNY — PLYMOUTH — WYOMING

WIANT MUSEUM

Civl War items, 6,000 Indian relics, 135 mounted birds and animals, fossils, minerals and antiques. Open all evenings, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons the year round.

4½ miles from Ricketts Glen

1½ miles from Patterson Grove

Post office address, Sweet Valley, Pa., Rt. 1

Shortly after the end of the Civil War, Miss Natalie Beach Crary of Shickshinny, a daughter of Nathan Beach Crary, was a passenger aboard the last canal packet from Berwick to Shickshinny. This trip of Miss Crary's, who still lives in Wilkes-Barre, marked the close of a colorful era in Shickshinny's history.

Railroads

Our first railroads were very primitive. The rails were wooden and were protected from the iron wheels by scrap iron strips nailed to their surface. The cabs of the earliest engines were uncovered, and it was the practice of the engineers to carry umbrellas in case of stormy weather.

Railroads were slow in gaining favor because of the success of the Erie Canal. As early as 1825, some astute citizens of the "progressive" Assembly of Pennsylvania, not to be out-done, recommended building a railroad to Pittsburgh in place of a canal. They argued logically that a railroad could be built in one-third of the time; using one-third the number of employees for operation, it would never be frozen, and the cost of construction would be less.

This advice went unheeded, and railroads were built only to function subserviently to the canals. For example, the early roads were used primarily to transport coal from the collieries to the canal where it was taken by packet or ark to Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

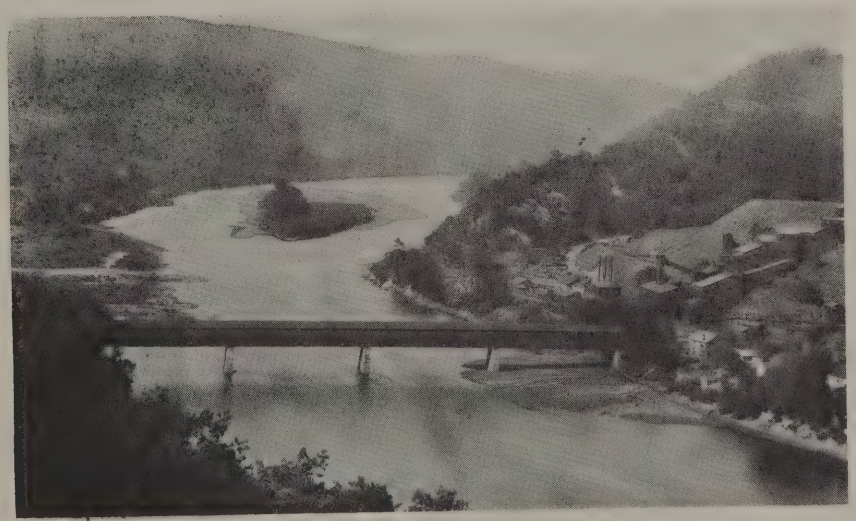
In 1854, the Bloomsburg branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western (D.L.&W.) through Shickshinny was completed. After the War between the States, this road was used heavily for many years for both freight and passenger service. As the canals surrendered to the more efficient and cheaper railroads, they in turn are now relinquishing their place to the highways.

Roads

The earliest roads followed Indian trails, and generally speaking, this is still the case. The first turnpike or constructed road to pass through Shickshinny was the Berwick and Elmira turnpike. This company was chartered in 1807 and by 1810, had completed a considerable stretch to the north. It was not finished until 1825, however, when the Elmira section was constructed. It boasted a stage line, and three scheduled trips a week were made between Berwick and Elmira.

The valley marked by Shickshinny Creek had long been the sole passage connecting the river and the back country, and in 1876, the Union Turnpike Road Company was chartered to construct an improved road from Shickshinny through the Township of Huntington to Fairmont Springs. The stockholders of this company were: N. B. Crary, J. W. Stackhouse, B. D. Koons, William A. Campbell, F. A. B. Koons, S. F. Monroe, and D. G. Larned.

(Continued on page 27)



THIS IS ONE OF TWO COVERED BRIDGES THAT SPANNED THE RIVER. THE FIRST WAS SWEPT AWAY BY ICE AND HIGH WATER; THE SECOND BURNED

Our 10th Year of Service to the Investing Public of Berwick and Surrounding Communities . . .

ITTERLY - WALTER, Inc.

House of Investments
HARRISBURG, PA.

STOCKS — MUTUAL FUNDS — BONDS

Our new, redecorated, conveniently located offices offer you better service than ever in executing your orders to buy or sell securities. Our staff is available at all times to answer your questions on Investment Securities.

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BERWICK, PA.

Fred D. Dolan, Vice President

E. M. Hamilton, Reg. Representative

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR

100TH ANNIVERSARY

The Luzerne Electric Division

Of The

United Gas Improvement Co.

SHICKSHINNY STREET
SCENE — 1902 FLOOD

Shickshinny's road building examples may be taken as those of the entire State. These early beginnings have grown to be today a vital link in one of the finest highway systems of the world.

Civil War

The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, with the Confederate firing upon of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, On April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers from the different states. Pennsylvania's quota of these men was to be fourteen regiments. Camp Curtin was created April 18, 1861 and was the first military camp located north of the Susquehanna. It was named after our State Governor, Andrew Curtin.

Shickshinny became the recruiting and rallying station for our locale. At the first call, many men from our area and the rest of the state flocked to Harrisburg in answer to the president's call, and by the end of April, 1861, not only had the fourteen required regiments been formed, but enough recruits had gathered to organize eleven extra regiments. These men were the nucleus of the Pennsylvania reserve which gained fame as the only organized and disciplined reserve troops ready for service at the first Battle of Bull Run.

Throughout the crisis, more and more of Pennsylvania's finest were called upon to serve in the Grand Army of the Republic. Our state gave unselfishly of its life's blood, and the speed and intelligence with which her troops were handled elicited the warmest acknowledgments of a hard pressed War Department. President Lincoln felt obliged to send his personal thanks to Governor Curtin.

Shickshinny's own contribution to Pennsylvania's war effort was exemplary. At the first call for volunteers, Henry M. Gordon, Charles B. Post, John Minnich, Emanuel Dietrich, and J. C. Turner joined the first company of Luzerne County, April, 1861. Soon after, their noble example was followed by: James Post, W. A. Tubbs, Thomas Davenport, Frank A. Seabert, James McNeal, I. W. Scott, George Wildoner, Conrad Jumper, H. S. Clark, W. F. Kline, Levi Arnold, William Weatherwax, Moses Springer, J. L. Winner, Joshia McAffee, Elijah Dietrick, Hiram Dietrick, William Wright, George Youells, Andrew H. McWayne, N. B. Fitzgerald, Isaac B. Titus, Bowman Garrison.

The following gave their lives in the service of their country: Charles B. Post, W. A. Tubbs, I. W. Scott, William Weatherwax, James McNeal, Elijah Dietrick, William Wright, and Andrew H. McWayne.

The Town 1865 to 1919

Following the Civil War, the returning veterans, the commercial growth, and the expanding mining industry, necessitated provisions for housing our growing population. This necessity was met in part by an organization called the Shickshinny Building Association, which was incorporated in 1869 for twenty years. It's object was to accumulate a fund which would be loaned to its members to enable them to buy or build their own homes. The original stockholders were: Jesse Beadle, Daniel Bulkley, N. B. Crary, F. A. Seabert, Robert Prince, A. C. Nicely, James H. Rhome, B. D. Koons, Charles A. Boone, S. T. Seward, and H. S. Clark. They met over Crary's store on the first Thursday of each month. This corporation was very beneficial during the growth of Shickshinny's population from about 1,000 in 1865 to 1,045 by 1870, 1,068 in 1880, to 1,448 in 1890.

The need for the Building Association was prompted by the rapidly expanding mining industry. Coal was first discovered here about 1830 on Rocky Mountain by Humphrey Davenport on land owned by Nathan Beach. Veins were struck in several places, and small amounts were mined by Davenport. For several years, the coal was hauled off the mountain by teams of mules. In 1840, Erasmus D. Crary, grandson of Nathan Beach, invented the first inclined shute which was used to bring coal down the mountain to the canal. The mines passed in 1858 to Nathan Beach Crary, who leased them to Jesse Beadle for a short time, and then sold them to John M. Stackhouse and Matthew Weir. In 1866 Cyrus Stackhouse bought Weir out and assisted his brother in the management. Eventually, because the veins were small and the cost of production high, these mines were given up. Ruins of their breaker are still visible at the southern end of Shickshinny.

In the Newport Mountain in Mocanaqua are found rich deposits of very superior anthracite known as "red ash." These mines were operated by the West End Coal Company and boasted one of the few concrete breakers in the world. Throughout its existence, it was a very profitable mine, and as late as 1921 produced 520,311 tons of coal per year, and employed 996 men and boys.

Doubtless, mining was the main industry in Shickshinny and Mocanaqua, but a number of other local industries deserve mention. As early as 1846, Headley and Wilson leased land and built a charcoal furnace as well as other business buildings and tenement houses. The iron ore came from Columbia County by canal boate while the charcoal was burned on our mountains. The furnace made a very fine grade of pig iron, and an active and progressive business was soon developed. Nevertheless, Headley and Wilson in 1850 sold their lease to William B. Koons, who operated the furnace until 1856. At this time, the plant was moved to Hunlock Creek.

In 1865, George W. Search and his brother Lot built an excellent flouring mill at a cost of $5,000. The mill contained four runs of stones, employed several men, and did a profitable business.

Jesse Beadle, L. T. Hartman, and Frederick Beach built a foundry in 1866. This foundry was located a few rods above the railroad depot and was situated between the railroad and the canal. Its cost was $3,000, and it was run by a steam engine. Near this foundry, a planing mill was built in 1874 by Amos Hess. It was 36 feet by 60 feet in area and cost $6,000.

(Continued on page 36)

COMMONWEALTH TELEPHONE COMPANY

Third Largest Independent Telephone Company in Pennsylvania

Serving The Greater Shickshinny Area

RINGTOWN EXCHANGE	APRIL 1948
HUNTINGTON MILLS & NUANGOLA EXCHANGES	JANUARY 1949
WAPWALLOPEN EXCHANGE	FEBRUARY 1949
NUREMBERG EXCHANGE	APRIL 1949
BENTON EXCHANGE	SEPTEMBER 1949
CONYNGHAM & DRUMS EXCHANGES	NOVEMBER 1949
SHICKSHINNY & MUHLENBURG EXCHANGES	APRIL 1949
ORANGEVILLE EXCHANGE	OCTOBER 1951

"PARTNERS IN PROGRESS"

THE TAVERNS OF SHICKSHINNY

BANK CAFE — Bob Curwood, Prop

MOUNTAIN INN — Joe & Kathy Kokora, Prop.

ANDREWS BAR & GRILL — Andrew & Jean Wojcik, Prop.

HOTEL SHICKSHINNY — Eddie & Sophie Gabana, Prop.

BART & ERNIE'S CAFE — Bart & Ernie Bartoli, Prop.

Wish The Town A Happy

100th *Anniversary*

— A List Of Celebration Week Activities —

— ★ ★ —

— ★ ★ —

MONDAY & TUESDAY, AUGUST 21 & 22

Pre-celebration activities including the fabulous "Old Fashioned Bargain Day", Promenades, street dances, a talent show, and a band concert.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23

Hospitality Center open at the Recreation Building, North Main Street, to greet and help returning Shickshinny Citizens. (The Hospitality Center will be open throughout the Celebration.)

Opening day ceremonies at 2 P.M. to officially begin the 100th Anniversary of Shickshinny Borough and kick-off the Centennial Celebration. These ceremonies will be heralded by the ringing of church bells, sounding of sirens, and exploding of fireworks.

The Carnival will open on East Union Street to provide fun and games for all ages.

The Official Centennial Museum will be opened on East Union Street for the fun and edification of all.

At 8 o'clock P.M. the Centennial Ball and Queens Coronation will be held at the Northwest Joint High School. The Centennial Queen will be crowned at 9:30 by Governor Lawrence and her court of Princesses will be presented. Lee Vincent and his Orchestra will provide the music.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24

Museum and Hospitality Center open.

A Style Show will be held at the Garrison Memorial Auditorium from 2 to 4 o'clock. The Centennial Belles will model their beautiful dresses and bonnets. These will be judged and prizes will be awarded just prior to the Pageant.

From 3 to 5 o'clock Jim Ward will host a street dance and Teen-age hop.

The first presentation of the tremendous Historical Pageant entitled "The Land of Five Mountains" will begin at 8:30 at the ball field under the bridge. The Style Show prizes will be awarded here at 8 o'clock, and the entire evening will be capped by a spectacular fireworks display.

The Carnival will provide entertainment for those not at the Pageant and for everyone at its close.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25

The Museum, Hospitality Center, and Carnival will be open.

A box-lunch auction will be held from 2 to 4 o'clock.

The Brothers-of-the-Brush Official Beard Judging contest will take place on East Union Street beginning at 6 P.M. The prizes will be awarded at 8 P.M. just before the Historical Pageant.

The second presentation of the Historical Pageant and Fireworks.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26

At 10 A.M. a Time Capsule will be buried containing pictures, newspapers, and souvenirs from the Centennial with appropriate ceremonies. The capsule is to remain buried for fifty years.

From 2 to 3:30 the gigantic Centennial Parade will be seen. This is sure to be the largest and best parade in the history of Shickshinny.

At 8 P.M. there will be pre-Pageant Activities at the ball field and at 8:30 the final performance of "The Land of Five Mountains" will be presented followed by the last fireworks display.

The Museum, Carnival, and Hospitality Center will be open.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27

The Centennial Celebration will officially close with a religious observance in each church.

(A more complete list of activities, their times, and places will appear in the MOUNTAIN ECHO in a special edition.)

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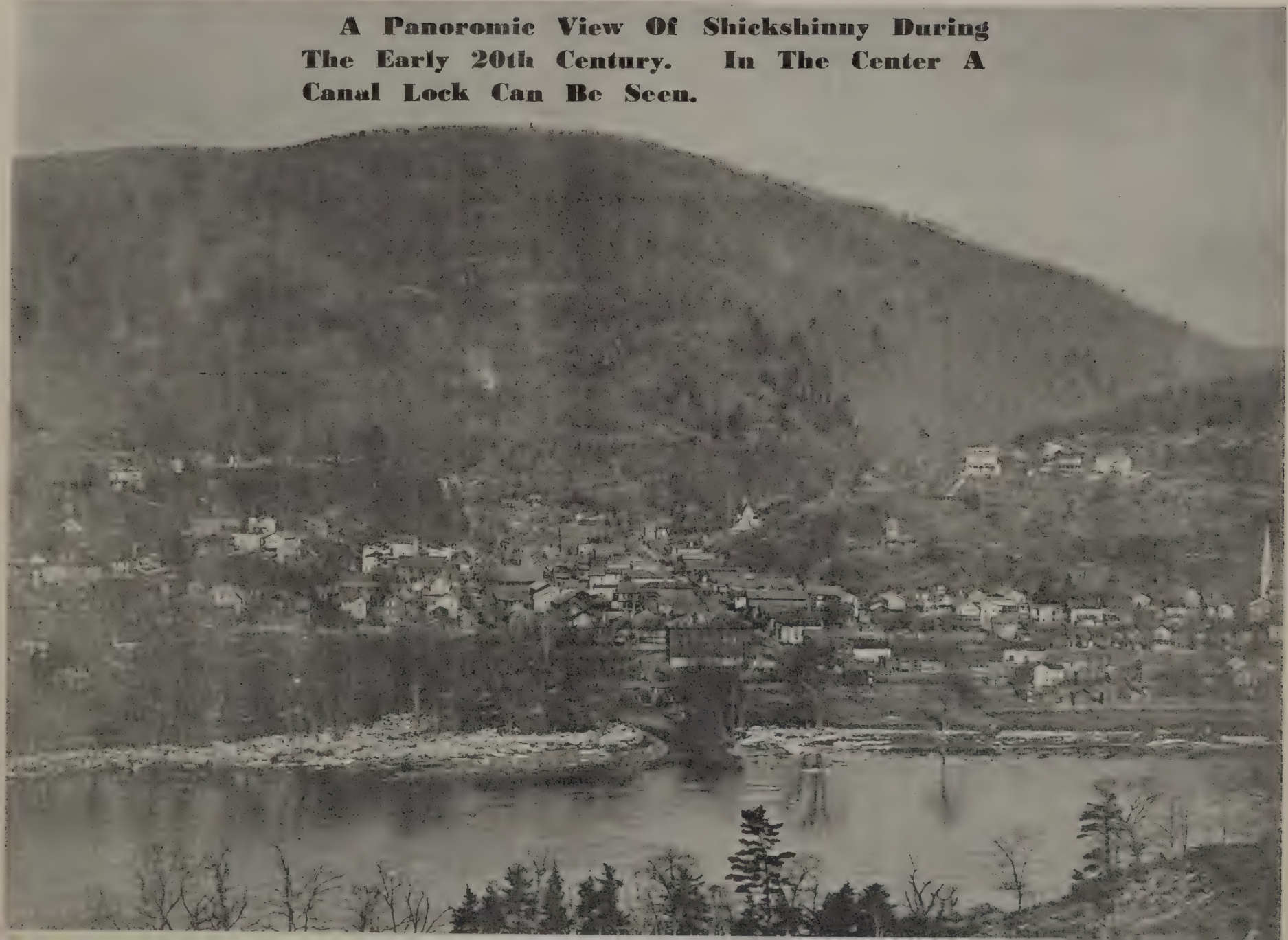

A Panoromic View Of Shickshinny During The Early 20th Century. In The Center A Canal Lock Can Be Seen.

THE SHICKSHINNY CENTENNIAL INC.

PRESENTS

"Land Of Five Mountains"

A JOHN B. ROGERS CO. PRODUCTION

staged by

— ROBERT E. CARSON —

— ★ ★ —

SOUND BY

— STEWARD SOUND SYSTEM CO. —

— ★ ★ —

August 24, 25, 26, 1961

AT "THE OLD BALL FIELD" UNDER THE BRIDGE

SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA

THE SHICKSHINNY CENTENNIAL INC.

PROUDLY PRESENTS

"Land Of The Five Mountains"

A John B. Rogers Prod. Co. Production

Staged By

Robert E. Carson

EPISODE I — "THE QUEEN'S COURT"

The young womanhood of Shickshinny arrive to salute the arrival of our Centennial Queen.

EPISODE II — "THE OLD-TIMER"

This is just an old-timer biddin' you welcome.

EPISODE III — "THE SHICKSHINNY STORY"

An epic of freedom-loving men and women who carved out a new land in the wilderness.

EPISODE IV — "SONG OF THE FOREST"

Here, as our imagination might picture it, is a typical campsite of a small band of Delaware Indians.

EPISODE V — "WAGON TRACKS"

Although those early settlers toiled hard and long, there was always room in their hearts for music and laughter.

EPISODE VI — "CHURCH IN THE DALE"

We return now to a church service on a day long ago.

EPISODE VII — "THE THREE R's"

With tongue-in-cheek, we look back on a Shickshinny school class almost one-hundred years ago.

EPISODE VIII — "BIRTH OF OUR TOWN"

On November 10, 1861, Shickshinny was officially established.

EPISODE IX — "VOLUME IN BLACK"

Our nation became divided by the great Civil War.

EPISODE X — "PICNIC IN THE GROVE"

It was the Gay 90's — a happy era. And on the 4th of July, people came from all parts of the country to celebrate.

EPISODE XI — "IN MEMORIAM"

In 1917, the United States took up the torch for democracy and Shickshinny shouldered her share of the burden of sacrifice.

EPISODE XII — "THE ROARING 20'S"

The Charleston and the Flora-Dora girls — the start of a new age.

EPISODE XIII — "THE AMERICAN SPIRIT"

This is the spirit that is America — the same spirit that planted our flag on Mt. Surabachi on a remote atoll in the Pacific called Iwo Jima.

EPISODE XIV — "THE ATOMIC AGE"

Is this the beginning or the end?

EPISODE XV — "SALUTE TO SHICKSHINNY"

Humbly, we salute the past, and proudly we hail the Shickshinny Centennial.

THE END

EPISODE I — THE QUEEN'S COURT

TRUMPETERS: Laura Reider, Jill Sands, Joanie Hasay, Lena Potoeski, Beth Shultz, Mary Ann Hasay.

SAILORETTES: Gloria Koritko, Becky Hidlay, Bridget Briggs, Georgia Marshall, Carol Jones, Susie Belles, Sally Norman, Jo Ann Thompson, Dawne Sorber, Gayle Yeager, Danette Williams, Lloydene Bach, Jo Ann McDaniels, Kay Johnson, Linda Matthews, Ceib Phillips.

CADETS: Mary Kost, Barbara Urso, Debbie Krushka, Sylvia Watkins, Shiela Sorber, Judy Andrews, Maureen Salsburg, Sharon Kost, Anita Keefe, Cora Gensel, Sally Weidow, Donna Rittenhouse, Pamela Cottrill.
STATES: Mary Rae Jones, Betty Bloshinski, Gloria Link, Carol McLaughlin, Judy Phillips, Susan Bartoli.

NATION QUEENS: Joan White, Marthan Whitmire, Tara Caverly, Susan Miller, Sharon Davenport, Carol Hartman, Emily Killian, Judy Smith, Sharon Koshinski, Joy Howie.
COLOR GUARD: Shickshinny Boy Scouts & Cub Scouts.

EPISODE II — THE OLD-TIMER

THE OLD-TIMER: Alex Cavallini

EPISODE III — THE SHICKSHINNY STORY

PIONEER FAMILY: Mr. & Mrs. Bob Schneiderhan, Debbie and Bobby Schneiderhan.

EPISODE IV — LAND OF THE RED MEN

INDIAN PRINCESS: Agnes Sorber.

INDIAN SQUAWS: Arline Thompson, Jennie Heffner, Theresa Harrison, Lena Mucci, Margaret Rasmus, Tillie Kadtke, Alberta Lanning, Myrna Seigfried, Betty Zimmerman Mary Cavallini, Louise Yasneski, Ann Giovannini.

INDIAN GIRLS: Lynn Reider, Georgine Machak, Janet Noss, Linda Kramer.

INDIAN BOYS: Billy Downey, Andrew Yudiski, Peter Malishchak, Richard Stepanski.

INDIAN BRAVES: Paul Heffner, Roy Haas, Frank Wilczynski, Stanley Heffner, Glen Whitebread, David Watkins, Brian Caverly, Tommy Shipman.

EPISODE V — WAGON TRACKS

PIONEERS: Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Martini, Mr. and Mrs. Clem Wido, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Schneiderhan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Williams, Colleen Heckert, Donald R. Doebler, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Bach.

EPISODE VI — CHURCH IN THE WILDWOOD

MINISTER: John H. Zofcin.

CHURCH-GOERS: Mr. and Mrs. Frank McQuown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Cavallini, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Long, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Palmatier, Mr. and Mrs. Malishchak, Mr. and Mrs. George Miller.

EPISODE VII — THE THREE R'S

TEACHER: Mrs. Daniel T. Wieland.

BAD BOY: Donald Hargraves.

SCHOOL CHILDREN: Deborah Wido, Sherida Beaver, Brenda Beaver, Pamela Beaver, Elizabeth Shoemaker, Susan Watkins, Debbie Beach, Diane Cavallini, Nancy Cortright, Bobby Matthews, Joan Kowalski, David Beach, Bobby Curwood, John Baltzer, Richard McLaughlin, Steve Malishchak, Charles Konnick.

EPISODE VIII — BIRTH OF SHICKSHINNY

CHURCH SCENE PEOPLE

EPISODE IX — VOLUME IN BLACK

ABE LINCOLN: Oscar Williams.

CHURCH SCENE PEOPLE

EPISODE X — PICNIC IN THE GROVE

CAN-CAN GIRLS: Carol McLaughlin, Susan Miller, Gloria Koritko, Sally Norman, Mary Rae Jones, Lloydene Bach, Dawne Sorber, Gayle Yeager.

PICNICKERS: Carrie Culp, Sara Croop, Lois Hines, Zoe Hughes, Florence Cragle, Lila Whitesell, Genevieve Lewis, Pete Malishchak, Christine Potoeski, Letha Fnogle, Josephine Madl, Mary Lou Oliver, Thelma Rittenhouse, Mildred Shaffer, Rhoda Miller, Beatrice Middaugh, Barry and Mark Rittenhouse, Clara Noss.

BRIDE AND GROOM: Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Benscoter.

TANDEM BIKE RIDERS: Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Killian.

MAYOR: George Miller.

MEDICINE MAN: Eugene McLaughlin.

GAY 90'S COP: John H. Zofcin.

EPISODE XI — IN MEMORIAM

SOLDIERS: Brian Caverly, Roy Haas.

EPISODE XII — THE ROARING 20'S

CHARLESTON DANCERS: Sharon Davenport, Tara Caverly, Helen Seely, Bernadine Baluta, John Orr, Bill Maneval, Terry Yellitz, Paul Heffner.

FLORA DORA GIRLS: Carol Wright, Joan White, Carol Hartman, Judy Smith, Barbara Baluta, Cathie Moore, Emily Killian, Marthan Whitmire.

EPISODE XIII — THE AMERICAN SPIRIT

MARINES: Brian Caverly, Tommy Shipman, David Watkins, Glen Whitebread, Stanley Heffner.

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TO SHICKSHINNY

1st row: Quinto Mucci, Ralph Dunbar, Philip Varker, William Andrews, Oscar Seader, Benjamin Pasqualla, Harry Johnson, Harry Van Ronk, Glover, F. Remaly.

2nd row: William Girton, Frank Sands, Sam Varker, Ray Kester, John Johnson, Ray Shoemaker, George Dunbar.

3rd row: Les Girton, Glover, Martin Everhart, Peter Grover, Gaza Kaiser, Daniel Girton, A. M. Girton.

In the post Civil War period, lumbering was a very important local industry, and a water powered saw mill was set up three-quarters of a mile from town on the Shickshinny Creek.

It is interesting to note, at this time, the three outstanding innovations for which Shickshinny natives were responsible. Two of these we have already mentioned; the construction of the canal boat "Wyoming" by John Koons; the invention of the inclined shute by Erasmus Crary. The third was the invention of the 'squib', a fuse used to detonate dynamite in the mining industry, by Jesse Beadle. This fuse was used almost exclusively in the bituminous fields and was widely used in the anthracite industry.

The newspaper in Shickshinny came into being at this time of industrial and commercial growth. The first newspaper published was the "Mountain Echo" which came off the presses in 1873. The founders were M. E. Walker and A. A. Boone. In 1875, R. M. Tubbs and H. H. Rutter bought this newspaper. Mr. Tubbs was a man of great literary ability, and his newspaper was often quoted.

Mr. Tubbs and Mr. Rutter continued to operate the paper until 1916 when Mason Hix Adkins and his brother Samuel Byron Adkins took over the paper in a partnership. This paper was run by the Adkins family until very recently when Mrs. Maude Adkins died and is now in the capable hands of Dave Watkins and Tom Dennison. A second newspaper, the Shickshinny Democrat, was published in 1892 by Deemer Biddleman, but this paper lasted only a few years.

In every town history, there are incidents in which the citizens can take no pride. The following episode of 1857 bears out Shickshinny's adventure of this type. A building was erected and a general store opened by Nathan Garrison and Andrew J. Eldon in partnership. Shortly after the opening of the store, Eldon was entrusted with $3,000 in gold to purchase new goods. The merchandise was ordered and arrived just after Eldon absconded to China with the money. Garrison, without funds to pay his creditors, was forced to close his business and sell to Nathan B. Crary. As tragic as this misfortune was to Mr. Garrison, it was later reported that Eldon had received his just desserts. It seems the ship in which he was traveling to China broke up in a storm, and Eldon, weighed down by his sins and the $3,000 in gold, sank while trying to reach a life-boat.

Climate, Floods, and Storms

The most severe natural disasters to visit our area have come as floods, although violent winds and snowstorms have been recorded. Probably, the hardest snowstorm on record occurred in 1784. This storm covered the level ground to a depth of five feet, and in the gorges it was in places hundreds of feet deep. Naturally, all

(Continued on page 37)

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communications ceased; and fuel became a serious problem for the settlers. But in March, 1784, heavy rains washed the snows away, and a great ice flood came rushing down the river. All of the small streams were choked with ice, which prevented the free flow of the river; and the water rose thirty feet above the low water mark. Some of the immense piles of ice left by this flood were not completely melted until late in the summer.

Two years later the "pumpkin flood" occurred, getting its name from the quantity of pumpkins seen floating on the high waters. In July, 1809, the Susquehanna rose sixteen feet above the low water mark and destroyed much grain. Other major floods happened in January, 1831, and May 1833. High waters were also recorded in 1842, 1843, and 1846.

One of the river's most destructive floods occurred about 1850. Most of the damage incurred, however, did not result from the mad rush of the river. For instance, the Wapwallopen Creek, only a few miles below Shickshinny, swept wildly over the country carrying away two powder mills owned by Knapp and Parrish. We were unable to find records of damage in Shickshinny; but in Nescopek, a house near the forge of S. F. Headly, in which twenty-two people had taken refuge, was swept away, and all were killed. At Tamaqua, thirty-three persons were lost (sixteen from the same family); forty dwellings were swept away. The total damage was estimated at $500,000.

Many other floods have occurred on the Susquehanna, but the greatest flood in the history of the river was the flood of 1865. The stage was set by an unusually severe winter which lasted well into March. The solidly-frozen river did not start to break up until March 12, when a warm rain fell. The ice moved but a short distance, jamming against the islands and bridges. A torrential rain fell on March 15, accompanied by unusually high temperatures. By St. Patrick's Day the river had practically cleared itself of ice and was rising rapidly. It continued to rise until about three P.M. of Saturday of March 18, when the whole of Wyoming Valley was an inland sea from mountain to mountain.

There now follows excerpts from the impressions of the editor of the **Luzerne Union** of March 22, 1865:

"The Susquehanna River, has, during the last three months, presented unusual phenomena in this vicinity. From the 20th of December during a period of about eighty-five days, the river has been ice-bound. The long continued cold weather caused ice of unusual thickness and solidity, and a great ice field continued to remain some time after the usual period of breaking up. About ten days ago, a slight thaw and rain began to disturb the surface, in due time, the whole body was afloat and moving. The movement was of short duration as the pressure and glut were too excessive for the narrow limits of the old channel, and a dam of immense strength was formed by the sharp elbows and island just below and by the four piers of the Wilkes-Barre bridge extending several miles above the bridge. That dam jeopardized the bridge, the town, the gas works, the canal, and the Kingston flats. The water and ice accumulating from above bore down against the mass like an avalanche, but the

(Continued on page 39)

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resistance was too great, and the large fragments of ice were pulverised and crushed somewhat as infantry dashing against impregnable breastworks. This avalanche and this resistance were again and again repeated until the threatening mass rose to the floor of the bridge.

. . . "Things remained in this condition for several days. A warm rain and thaw continued to swell the volume of water and greatly reduced the body of ice, until Wednesday, the 15th, when things took several whimsical, capricious turns, and at night subsided as before. Everybody went to bed promising himself a great entertainment next morning seeing the great ice dam move off, to be followed by the Tunkhannock bridge and other things. But lo! In the morning the ice was all gone . . . and the Tunkhannock bridge was still standing on its piers.

. . . "Thus much as to the ice freshet! The river continued to surge and overflow, and swell, until 3½ o'clock P. M., on Saturday, 18, March. At this time the town of Wilkes-Barre was everywhere inundated. From dark of the day previous everybody had been removing things from their cellars and first floors and stock from their stables, and hundreds were crying from their upper windows for help. The droves of cattle and crowds of people moving to higher ground; the boats passing along through the principal thoroughfares; the water rushing through the bridge, and a thousand other circumstances, seen on every hand, presented a scene such as Wilkes Barre has never witnessed since the first stone was laid. The water was two feet higher than has ever been known. Logs, trees, timber, lumber, some loose, some in rafts two to twenty thousand feet, fences, fragments of buildings, canal boats, skiffs, haystacks, whole barns, sheds and even large and well-finished dwelling-houses, with chimneys all in order came rushing down the roaring torrent at the rate of eight miles an hour. For three days, the dark muddy waters overflowed the banks which were covered with wrecks of every description."

Since 1865 our valley has been plagued by many floods. The most severe of these were the ones of 1902 and 1936, which were the worst state-wide floods in recorded history.

Windstorms

The first tornado known to the valley happened in 1796. In February, 1824, a terrific hurricane moved up the Susquehanna, felling fences, trees, barns, and dwellings. Its power was such that it lifted the entire superstructure of the Wilkes-Barre bridge from its piers and carried it some distance up the river where it dropped on the ice with a crash. On July 3,1834, another hurricane swept through the county. Again on June 29, 1874, an unusually severe windstorm visited the area accompanied by extraordinary electrical manifestations. A contemporary newspaper mentions the fact that, "George Werner, a miner employed at the Maffet mine was struck by lightening when a mile and a half underground and serevrly but not fatally injured. The lightening followed the railroad track into the mine."

(Continued on page 43)

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"Star" bicycles were the kind with the small wheel front. They were popular nearly a half-century ago and young bloods of Shickshinny went for them strong. Star followed the old "Columbia" bicycle. (small eel in rear.) The "Safety," two wheels of same size, the old high bikes out of commission. In the picture ove, loaned the Echo by T. C. Hill, reading left to right: Isaac Strauss, a former Penna. agent at Mocanaqua; E. W. Garrison, T. C. Hill, "Bob" Beadle and his "Columbia," the first bicycle in Sihckshinny; George W. Thompson and his small son Lot (now a Luzerne business man;) Angelo Miller, Dr. J. F. Briggs, L. Bruce Campbell.

J. Y. Kingsbury has one of the old Star bikes which passed through the hands of several owners. It was on exhibition some time ago in Woodworth's window.

Can you imagine riding a hundred miles on one of those high bikes over the dirt roads of fifty years ago. Well, those boys did it on many Sundays. No doubt they carried some scars sustained by "headers."

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In Appreciation

This booklet could not have been written without the help of the following people:

Erma Kelchner
James Hawk
George Viti
Barbara Baluta
Sylvia Watkins
Dave Watkins
Jay Krothe
Bart Trescott
Ed Thomas

Necessarily, this is only a partial list; and there are many others who have contributed material and constructive criticism who deserve equal thanks.

John J. Radko

DEPT. COMMANDER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA V. F. W.
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The best documented tornado in Shickshinny's locale occurred on August 19, 1890. The peculiar appearance of the clouds attracted people, and three distinct movements of the wind could be seen in the clouds as well as in the motions of the ground air. The actual storm began in Columbia County and passed into Luzerne County at Huntington Township where it continued in a northeasterly direction with a waving track about six-hundred yards wide. The properties of Clinton Hughes and Cornelius White, near Cambra, were severly damaged. The kitchen and barn roofs of C. M. Calender were taken off; and George Smith's home was snatched up, carried two-hundred feet, and hurled over a ledge in a mass of ruins. His small son suffered a fractured skull. Ambrose Bonham's buildings were destroyed while at Harveyville the Methodist Episcopal parsonage was left in utter ruin. A barn was destroyed here in which several persons had taken refuge. Thomas Bruckle was killed; but fortunately, the other occupants escaped serious injury. A. W. Harvey's store was badly wrecked, and his flouring mill was lifted from its foundations. A mile and a half east of Harveyville, the school house was totally razed; Martin Gregory's buildings were damaged; and parts of his iron roof were strewn along the storm's path for miles. At the home of Mallory Wolfe everything was converted into debris; Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe were injured; and Mrs. Lodetia Wilkinson, their daughter, was killed. Mamie Burns, who had started for the cellar of James Turner's house, was caught and killed. The storm passed Muhlenburg just north of the post office blowing away Gregory's house. The storm then moved into Hunlock Township destroying George Lammereaux's house. The Leonard school house was moved from its foundations. After this, the tornado gradually narrowed and disappeared, having passed through Huntington, Union, and Hunlock Townships.

Although floods and storms are more dramatic examples of nature, here is a most peculiar, long-term climatic condition. It was the year without a summer, 1816, when there were sharp frosts every month. With the exception of a few days, January and February were mild. The greater part of March was cold and windy. The weather was mild again as April opened; but it grew colder and colder as the month advanced ending with snow, ice and winter cold. One-half inch thick ice formed in May; buds and flowers were frozen, and corn was killed. June busted out all over with with frost, ice, and snow, destroying every green thing. Although the weather was unbelievable here, three inches of snow fell in New York and Massachusetts; while ten fell in Maine. Nor was July without frost and ice—on the 5th ice froze as thick as window glass. In August, the ice thickened to a half inch. The first half of September was reasonably mild, yet the last two weeks were again marked by frost and cold. October was colder than usual, and November was also cold and blustery with enough snow for sleighing. Ironically, most of December was quite mild and comfortable.

(Continued on page 47)

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SHICKSHINNY
SCENE — 1902 FLOOD

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The first bridge spanning the river between Shickshinny and Mocanaqua was opened for travel in 1859. This was a covered bridge and served the towns until 1865, when the disastrous flood of that year swept it away. A new bridge was hastily constructed, but through neglect and lack of use following the closing of the mines in Hartville (Mocanaqua), it collapsed in 1876. For several years after the loss of this bridge, a ferry was the only means of crossing the river; and then another covered bridge was constructed. This structure was destroyed by fire on March 2, 1919.

The following information on the burning is taken from an article which appeared in the **Mountain Echo** on March 7, 1919.

"The Mocanaqua-Shickshinny bridge across the river burned down Sunday morning. The whistles of the West End colliery commenced to blow the fire alarm at one o'clock Sunday morning and in a few minutes after the electric wires were burned off shutting off all lights in town. In a few minutes the streets were filled with people and the cry, 'The bridge is burning,' was heard from every lip.

"The fire, evidently of incendiary origin, lasted only thirty minutes from the time of the first alarm until the structure fell into the water. The town and surrounding hill-sides were lighted up and when the bridge fell a shower of sparks went flying in all directions. A strong east wind was blowing and for a time it looked as if the town would be in danger.

. . . "The bridge carried the water pipes, electric light and power currents, and the telephone wires of the Bell, Farmers and Wapwallopen Telephone Companies and by the collapse of the bridge all communications with the Mocanaqua side were cut off.

. . . "Truman McNeal, Frank Wilkinson, Merlin Kishbaugh, three Nescopeck youths, who were arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the Shickshinny bridge early Sunday morning received a hearing before Judge Woodward Monday afternoon, and were released from custody, the Commonwealth being unable to connect them with the offense.

"Judge Woodward sat as a committing magistrate and a number of witnesses were examined, who told of seeing the boys in the vicinity of the bridge, and of their subsequent actions. The boys said they had crossed the bridge and when they noticed the fire gave the alarm.

"Suspicion was directed to them because they were about the bridge and station at the time when there were no trains and they did not have carfare to take them to Nescopeck. One of the boys said he had sufficient carfare, but lost the money.

. . . "In order to assist residents of Shickshinny and Mocanaqua in crossing the river to work and business until a new bridge is built the county commissioners will lease a ferry. Bids will be asked for the use of a ferry, boats, cables and men to operate it for a year at least. There are several large scows on the river used in coal dredging operations and some of these may be offered to the county on lease.

The Grove

Some dates and events in this history have been very difficult to ascertain; the following account of "the grove" falls into this category:

At one time there was a "grove" or picnic area located at the foot of present-day Butler Street. This place in the late 1800's and early 1900's was a favorite local spot for relaxation. It was located on the banks of the river and was noted for its stately trees and beautiful environment. The "grove" boasted a small covered dance hall, and an amusing sidelight concerning one of its entertainers can be told here. There was a fiddler named Marty Rook who played for the dances held in the "grove." He received no pay for his work; but it is said that periodically during an evening he played "How Dry I Am," which

(Continued on page 49)

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was a sign for someone to give him a glass of beer. He refused to play on until this obligation had been met.

The following account describing the "grove" and the town is taken from a newspaper article found in a scrapbook dated 1877:

"The picnickers at Shickshinny will find, at a distance of but one hundred and fifty feet from the cars, a fine old grove, abounding with fine spreading maples, elms, and prehistoric oaks, under the grateful shade of which swings and rustic seats are to be found in abundance, while the many sparkling springs furnish a bountiful supply of clear, cold water. On either side of the grove the carpet-like greensward extends for a quarter of a mile, forming one of the most delightful promenades imaginable.

"Tradition says, that at a period long before the advent of the white man in these regions, there was a small Indian village located at the mouth of Shickshinny creek, on the present site of the grove. Be that as it may, it is quite certain that the old Indian warpath from Muncy struck the river at this point; and it was by this route that Count Zinzendorff traveled from Muncy to Shawnee, or Plymouth, as it is now called.

"If one tires of the pleasures afforded by the grove, the river near at hand teems with black bass, salmon, stripped bass, and numerous other varieties of the finny tribe, such as those fond of sports piscatorial delight in enticing from the watery element.

"The landing is lined with rowboats and skiffs for the accommodation of those who feel like voyaging to some of the romantic islands which dot the hallowed old river, whose waters are vocal with reminiscences of our revolutionary struggle, and along whose banks linger memories of the noble and heroic deeds of our forefathers . . .

"Opposite the picnic ground is the deserted village of Hartville, which with it's silent grass-grown streets, and neat looking though tenantless houses, reminds one of Goldsmith's deserted village. Here, seven years ago, dwelt the employees of the Mocanaqua Coal Company, whose coal works are now abandoned. Crossing the river, which at this point is over three hundred yards wide, by means of an old-fashioned wire ferry, passing by Hartville and the deserted breaker, the pathway leading to the Mocanaqua Fall of the Black Creek is reached.

"Had we space, columns might be filled with interesting matter concerning Shickshinny's romantic natural features, and then we should fall short of doing justice to the subject. Suffice it to say that Shickshinny, with its beautiful river, shady groves, cool grottoes, and musical waterfalls, is destined to become one of the noted picnic and excursion resorts of the state, yearly gaining in prestige as its attractions become more generally known."

The land on which the grove was situated was a gift to the town from the heirs of Mr. Nathan B. Crary and was known as Crary Park. The following set of regulations, some of which might prove amusing to a present-

(Continued on page 51)

Now In Our 101st Year!

POMEROY'S

PUBLIC SQUARE — WILKES-BARRE

Welcomes Shickshinny
Into The Distinguished "Century Club"

SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES
TO OUR MANY FRIENDS
IN THE "LAND OF THE FIVE MOUNTAINS" !

During This Second Century, Pomeroy's Pledges
To Serve You In Our Modern, Spacious Department Store.

SHOP POMEROY'S FIRST

- for fashion-right merchandise for family and home!
- for convenient, liberal credit!
- for 24-hour phone or mail order service!
- Mon. & Tues. 9:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. — all other days 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Centennial Congratulations to our friends and neighbors of SHICKSHINNY

from the people who make

WISE® potato chips

BERWICK, PA.

IRRESISTIBLE *Always*

COMPLIMENTS OF

STEWARD SOUND SYSTEM

1445 W. FRONT ST. BERWICK, PENNA.

DISTRIBUTORS OF: RCA SOUND SYSTEMS
FOR CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, INDUSTRY
TOWER CHURCH CHIMES

SALES AND SERVICE

PHONE — PLateau 2-7141

COMPLIMENTS OF

Dohl Motor Sales

ROUTE 11 - WEST NANTICOKE, PA. Phone REgent 5-2669

day reader, were ordained and enforced for its use:

(1)

"Crary Park is for the benefit and pleasure of the whole public, and all persons who use it shall be subject to the following rules and regulations.

(2)

"The park shall be closed from twelve o'clock midnight till sunrise . . . all persons found lounging between these hours may be arrested for trespass.

(3)

"No person shall commit any of the following acts within the park:

(a) commit any disorderly or immoral acts.
(b) be intoxicated, or have possession of or drink any intoxicating liquor.
(c) throw stones or missiles.
(d) utter loud, profane, offensive or indecent language.
(e) solicit the acquaintance of or annoy another person.
(f) play any game of chance, or have possession of any instrument of gambling.
(g) drive or lead a horse not well broken.
(h) allow any horse to run at large.
(i) throw, deposit or drain any offensive substance of any kind on or into the park, parkway, fountain, spring or other park waterway, or deposit waste paper, fruit refuse, lunch baskets or other refuse in any place save the receptacles therefor.
(j) throw or place upon the ground a lighted match, cigar, or other burning substance.
(k) sell any intoxicating liquors.
(l) neither buy nor sell any commodity on Sunday.
(m) bathe in park waters without having the body concealed by suitable covering extending from the knees to the shoulders.
(n) write, paint, or carve on any tree, bench or structure.
(o) climb any tree or tie any horse to a tree, bush, shrub, or fence.
(p) permit any cows to enter the park.
(q) obstruct in any way a roadway or path.
(r) post or display any sign, notice, placard, or banner or advertisement.
(s) injure or unnecessarily disturb any fish, water fowl, birds or animals, or injure or disturb any bird's nest or eggs.

(4)

"No person shall commit any of the following acts within the Park or Parkway without the previously obtained consent of the Council.

(a) in any manner pull or break any flowers, fruit, plant, tree, grass, turf, pump or water fixtures, or other structures.
(b) carry or discharge any firearms or fireworks or send up any ballons.
(c) keep or offer anything for sale.
(d) deliver any public speech.
(e) build any fire.
(f) hold any public meeting or engage in any marching or driving as members of a military, political, or other organization.

(Continued on page 53)

MUST START!

simply say Delco

Whether you're a fire fighter or a homemaker, you need a battery that's ready to go when *you* are. That's the Delco DC-12—with 100% fresh power that lasts . . . and lasts. Dependable Delco dry charge batteries have activator fluid added *after* you buy, giving you all the quick-start energy you pay for. ■ That's why on-time folks simply say Delco. Get the right battery for your car from the dealer who displays Delco. **Delco Batteries** are distributed nationally through **United Delco**

(g) enter any place where the words "No Admittance" or "Keep Off" shall be displayed.
(h) enter or leave except at the established ways of entrance and exit.
(i) violate the regulations relating to the use of any building or place.
(j) injure any notice posted by order of the Town Council."

Crary Park was a favorite town gathering place for many years, but repeated flooding and the passage of time has destroyed what must have been a place of great charm and beauty. It seems a shame that a heritage such as the "grove" has been lost forever to future generations.

World War I

On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany. Pennsylvania was quick to do her share and contributed 370,961 men to the various armed services. This was the greatest outpouring of men the state made until the second World War. Pennsylvania purchased $2,709,947,800 of Liberty and Victory Bonds and gave much to war-welfare work. Our shipyards built 170 ships for the Navy.

Shickshinny did not shirk in answering the call for men. There now follows a list of Shickshinny-area veterans. In all probability, this list is incomplete, as the authors had some difficulty in compiling it. Our apologies go to those brave men who s e r v e d and are not here mentioned.

Frank Albertson
Charles Ambrose
Charles Andrews
Herman Baer
Louis Bernoski
Frank Boyek
Peter Bruno
George Busch
Angelo Caccio
John Cahill
Tony Cardi
Clever Conrad
Fred Daluski
John Daluski
David Davenport
Harry Davis
Calvin Dehart
C. Hoke Dohl
Victor Eckert
August Fettig
John Fisher
Guiseppi Franceschelli
Adolph Galiacci
Philip Garrison
Joe Gerace
Harold Goss
Charles Griffith
Walter Hargraves
Lohman Hawk
John Hill
Harry Hook
Joseph Juzkevicus
Frank Kadtke
Albert Kaiser
Charles Keatley
Stanley Killian
Ray Killian
Carl Knapp
John S. Kollar
Dr. R. O. Koons
Paul Kropernitski
Stanley Kulakowski
Beach Lutz
Irvin McBride
Collins McCafferty
Millard McKennon
John McLaughlin
Steve Maczko
Joseph Mariano
Victor Martini
Glen Minnick
Seymour Monroe
Christian Moore
Alex Mowery
Otto Moyer
Amedel Mucci
Arthur Norman
Earl Oplinger
——— Pifeer
Robert Leroy Phillips
John Rabert
Charles Reider
Leroy Remensnyder
Frank Robbins
Charles Rosser
Adolph Saniak
Charles Saroka
Leroy Shaffer
Alfred Seward
Joe Snyder
Russel Sorber
Wilbur Stout
John Swank
William Swank
Edward Taylor
William Taylor
John Tearpock Sr.
Chester Thomas
John Truchon
Steve Truchon
George Valovake
Sam Viti Sr.
Mike Walsh
Evan Watkins
Horace Welch
Ray Winans
Edward Wolfe
William Wolfe
Fred Wolfinger
Leslie Young
Ford Zinnerman

The following were killed in action:

Henry Andrews
Irene Davenport
Peter Hobbis
Frank Ferrari
Jesse Thomas
George Stout
Darius B. Whitsel
Ellery T. Phillips
Lee Trescott
Gladys Watkins

(Continued on page 56)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1961

Dear Mr. Curwood:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of June twenty-eighth inviting him to participate in the ceremonies to be held on August twenty-sixth, marking the Centennial Celebration of Shickshinny, Pennsylvania.

The President is very grateful for your kind thought in asking him to take part in this centennial and is indeed sorry previous commitments preclude his sending an acceptance to your cordial invitation to do so. He has asked that you accept for yourself, and convey to all those on whose behalf you wrote, an expression of his warm thanks, nonetheless, together with his best wishes on the important occasion of the celebration of the Shickshinny Centennial.

Sincerely,

Kenneth O'Donnell

Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. William B. Curwood, Chairman
Dignitaries and Guests Committee
Shickshinny Centennial, Inc.
16 West Union Street
Shickshinny, Pennsylvania

DDE

GETTYSBURG
PENNSYLVANIA

July 5, 1961.

Dear Mr. Curwood:

Much as I appreciate your cordial invitation on behalf of the Shickshinny Centennial organization, to take an active part in the Centennial Ceremonies scheduled for August twenty-sixth, it is impossible for me to be with you.

Nonetheless, I am delighted to take this opportunity to send my best wishes to all for a most memorable and happy occasion.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. William B. Curwood,
Chairman, Dignitaries and Guests Committee,
Shickshinny Centennial, Incorporated,
16 West Union Street,
Shickshinny, Pennsylvania.

The U.S.S. Shickshinny

After the close of the war, the U.S.S. Shickshinny was launched on Tuesday, August 5, 1919, from the Hog Island Navy Yard near Philadelphia. It was a 7,800 ton freighter. The name "Shickshinny" was chosen by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who was fond of Indian titles. As sponser, Natalie Beach Crary—daughter of one of the town founders, was chosen to christen the ship.

At 9:20 A. M., Miss Crary broke the traditional bottle of champagne against the bow, and the vessel slid majestically down Way Number 37. This is Miss Crary's description taken from the Mountain Echo of Friday, August 22, 1919:

"Although a dismal rain was falling, it did not mar the beauty of the picture, as the ship in it's glossy coat of paint, glidded down the waxed way and bounded with seeming joyousness, into the waters of the Delaware, sailing away with our glorious stars and stripes and the pilot flag floating aloft on the breeze; the champagne streaming down from the deck on the red, white, and blue cord, with the gleam of the gilt latticework around the now broken bottle, as the men on the deck drew it up; all in striking contrast to the little dark tug, which is always attached to and follows the vessel on its launching. It was a most impressive and beautiful sight, one long to be remembered."

Between The Wars

It didn't take America long to unwind after World War 1. "The war to end all wars" had been fought and won, and all of the nation slid into the flambuoyant and hectic 1920's. Shickshinny, like the rest of the country, was complete with prohibition, speak-easies, the Charleston, the Hupmobile, raccoon coats, and dance marathons. It was a time of zest and excitement with the soaring stock market adding a gambler's touch. But the gamblers and the nation fell with a crash on October 29, 1929, when the market crashed; and with this the roaring twenties slumped into the dismal thirties.

Shickshinny, with the remainder of the state, suffered greatly during the 1930's. As early as 1931, the situation in Pennsylvania had become acute with almost 900,000 men out of work. Revenues fell, and starvation was nigh in countless homes. In fact, Pennsylvania with 8% of the nation's population had 10% of the nation's unemployed.

Mines were closed throughout our area; and thousands of miners, faced with starvation, returned to the abandoned mines and began "bootleg" operations. The distribution of this "bootleg" coal became so widespread that, in 1937, the state launched extensive investigations into this ugly business. These investigations failed to improve conditions to any large extent, and it wasn't until the outbreak of hostilities in Europe at the end of 1939 that coal production was sharply stimulated, and the industry cured itself.

World War II

On December 7, 1941, with the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor, the United States entered World War II. Again the Shickshinny area gave of its manpower and resources. A complete list of veterans would be difficult to compile and too lengthy to include in this brief history. However, we have included the following list of Shickshinny's war dead. This list also includes Korean War dead.

Roy Andrews
Hertz Whitebread
Leroy Switzer
John Hill
Michael Guinto
Irvin Hargraves
Robert Buckley
Peter Ricci
Henry Zultevicz
Herbert Burgess
Albert Conrad
Phillip McQuown
Harry Hoffman
Kenneth Titus
Frank Jasler
Herbert Spader
Harold McMicheal
Robert Albrandt
Abert Verbenski
Josiah Hess
Joseph Bilby

In Conclusion

In the sixteen years since the end of World War II, Shickshinny has terminated its first one-hundred years as a borough. From the time of Ralph Austin and the other early settlers through the Revolutionary War, incorporation in 1861, the Civil War, the "gay 90's, and modern times, Shickshinny has played its part in the history of our great nation. Pioneer spirit and endeavor established Shickshinny, and the continuation of this spirit should be our goal. It is our hope that those who write this history in 2061 may look back on today's citizens with the same pride that we take in our predecessors and their accomplishments.

THE OLD BAND

It's mighty good to get back to the old town, shore
Considerin' I've been gone twenty years or more,
Since I moved then to Kansas, of course, I see a change,
A' comin' back, and notice things that's new to me an strange:
Especially at evenin' when yer new band fellers meet,
In fancy uniforms and all, and play out on the street.
What's become of old "Mooney" and the side horn fellers? Say,
I want to hear the old band play.
What's come of "Dad" Walters and Bill Hutchin? and where's Coffee-pot Hank at?
And Taylor, "Rhodie" Peifer, Bill Rustay, Jim Strong and that
Air brother of him played the drum twicet as big as Jim;
And old Roe Girton, the blacksmith — say, what's become of him?
I make no doubt yer new band now's a competenter band
And plays their music more by note than what they play by hand,
And stylisher and grander tones; but some how, any way
I want to hear the old band play.
Sich tunes as "Nahant," and "Mon Reve," don't yer know.
And "The Camels is A-comin' ", and "John Anderson, my Joe;"
And a dozent others of 'em — "Number Nine" and "Number 'Leven"
Was favorites that fairly made a feller dream o' heaven,
And when the boys 'o'd saranade, I've laid so still in bed
I've even heerd the locos' blossoms droppin' on the shed
When "Lily Dale" er "Hazel Dell" had sobbed and died away—
I want to hear the old band play.
The new band maybe beats it, but the old bands' what I said—
It always 'peared to kind o'chord with somepin' in my head.

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To complete this bibliography the numerous newspaper clippings loaned by interested citizens must be mentioned. Unfortunately it is often impossible to determine from what publication these clippings came; however, "The Mountain Echo" can be credited with the greatest number. Also, personal interviews with town citizens have proved invaluable and should be mentioned.

The authors.

BROTHERS OF THE BRUSH

— ★ ★ —

CENTENNIAL BELLES

BROTHERS OF THE BRUSH

Charter No. 1

ODD BRUSHES

Jay Featherman, Jack Zofcin, Max Bower, Roger Bankes, Harry McClure, Willard Sorber, Freeman Robbins, Hayden Hughes, Millard Benscoter, John Baer, Albert Williams, Clarence Grover, Millard McKennon, Clyde Featherman, Robert W. Harvey, Elfert Thompson, James Bridle, Jack McLaughlin, Robert T. Cope, Chester Wolfe, George T. Lanning Jr., Ray A. Thomas, Kermit McDaniels, William Goss, George Lanning Sr., Michael Prince, Clark Piatt, Richard W. Zika, William Flynn, Edgar Sorber, Walter Flynn, Irvin Bloom, Glen Strait.

Charter No. 2

ROTARY CLUB & FOOTHILL'S MANOR

Noel B. Caverly, Edgar G. Scott, Dennis C. Caverly, Sergio Bartoli, Rowland Hatfield, Ludwig R. Whitesell, Charles V. Wenner, Tom Dennison, Herbert M. Wise, Rev. Robert Graham, Narcy Trynoski, Alphonse Yamilkowski, Ted Yamilkowski.

Charter No. 3

ODD BALLS

Robert Zofcin, Vincent Yablowski, Bill Curwood, Lou Urso, Pete Malishchak, Krothe, Bruce Ruckle, Hurley Fitch, Walter Koshenski, Oliver Lewis, Thomas Gensel, Bill Boyer, Ellsworth Everett Steve Selecky, Domonick Pierre, Marcel Meralli, Phil Matthews, Dave Repotski, Ed. Yustat, Clyde McQuown, Walter Zigmund Kropiewnicki Jr., Charles Potoeski, J. E. Baltzer, Pat Hook, Millard Heller, Bob Curwood, Peter Herschop, John Koshinski, Guido Lenzini, Roy Shaffer, Ken Walch, James Strong, Bill Cortright, Harry Titus, Lloyd Carter, John McDaniels, Melvin Kishbaugh, Ed Hill, Henry Moses, Carl Yaple, Eugene Sick, Victor Eckhart, Henry Jones, Harry Palmatier, Zig Dombroski.

Charter No. 4

THE FIVE (5) MOUNTAIN INNERS

Vaughn Titus, Fred Post, Leonard Moors, Herman Sorber, Earl Scott, Anthony P. Kaminski, Fred Mott, Anthony Kalinoski.

Charter No. 5

AUTO BALLS

Brian Caverly, Jay Smith, Jerry Pierontoni, Jr., Claude Smith, John J. Hollad, Jack McLaughlin 3rd.

Charter No. 6

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

Robert Schneiderhan, David Watkins, Jack E. Davenport, Lester I. Snyder, Harry K. Palmatier, Miron L. Briggs, Harrison V. Bonham, Carl W. Postens, Harold A. Long, Russel J. Koons, Carl Raber, Claude Miller, Barton Trescott, Alex Cavallini.

Charter No. 7

SPORTER'S

Frank Sircefia, Mike Capece, Arthur Fiaraini, Angelo Pantaloni, August Cavallini.

Charter No. 8

SHICK BROTHERS

Joe F. Kropiewnicki, Robert McLaughlin, Andrew Slembarski Jr., Willie Katona, Philip McQuown, Leroy White, Micky McQuown, Andy Venit, Eddie Gabana, Eddie Kalbach.

Charter No. 11

KOTORSKI KEDDLE-HOPPER'S

Ernest Pierontoni, Frank Cavallini, Andrew Caporaletti, Lester Ruckle, John Kowalski, Frank Kubicz, Glen Ruckle, Elmer Cadwalder, Charles Kotorski, Joseph Matuseh.

Charter No. 12

INDEPENDANT

Gaylord Titus, Howard B. Titus, Harold McLaughlin, Donald Cavallini, James H. Hawk, Leroy Killian, Larry White, Edward Petroski, William Kopko, Harold Baer, Thomas J. Williams, Raymond L. Gregory, Peter Mercell, Joseph Hasay Jr., John Winterstein, Chester M. Zimmerman, Walter A. Garrison, James Price, John Hill, William Allen, Carl Moore, Harold Johnson, Roger Titus, John McLaughlin Sr., Wayne Hartman.

— ★ ★ —

Charter No. 1

THE METHODIST MELODY BELLES

Margaret Peters Bach, Margaret Benscoter Bach, Zoe Pealer Brown, Clarissa Varker Bulkley, Alice Conklin, Louisa Hartman Cortright, Ruth Cortright, Dorothy Bingaman Deobler, Hulda Harrison Hontz, Jean Marth Hook, Helen Jones, Maude Jones Jones, Nellie Garrison Kelchner, Mabel Kreiopke Kester, Betty Crawford Killian, Goldie Gregory Killian, Florence Nevis Koons, Mary Remaley Koons, Mary Burd Laidacker, Marjorie Rood Lamoreaux, Ruth Reidy Long, Elizabeth Davies Miller, Ruth Meixell Miller, Hattie Lewis Remaley, Rita Bronson Robbins, Hazel Roberts, Victoria Sherman, Martha Cortright Shoemaker, Ruth Kresge Shipman, Henrietta Blotz Thompson, Marian Rustay Trescott, Catherine Koons Tubbs, Matilda Wilkinson Whitesell, Mary Curwood Weiland, Hazel Blotz Williams, Editha Whitesell Yohe, Gilbert Williams Walsh, Mrs. Lester Snyder, Rachel Applybe.

Charter No. 2

COUNTRY CRICKETTS

(Hunlock Creek Friendship Club)

Mrs. Agnes Sorber, Mrs. Jean Ransom, Mrs. Joy Wilson, Mrs. Alberta Hartman, Mrs. Alberta Cease, Mrs. Mabel Whitesell, Mrs. Wanda Croop, Mrs. Ruth Englehart, Mrs. Irene Schaffer, Mrs Ann Grebe.

Charter No. 3

SHICK-ETTES

Ethel Baer, Joan Wellis, Carrie Erwine, Edith McQuown, Betty Fischetti, Florance Krothe, Daisy McLaughlin, Isabell McClure, Clementine Kokora, Lucille McHenry, Mary Topper.

Charter No. 4

BECKY BELLES

Georgia Sorber, Mabel Van Ronk, Anna Askew, Viola Franklin, Gertrude Baer, Elizabeth Bankes, Mary Kishbaugh, Marjorie Wolfe, Florence Taylor, Margaret Phillips, Victoria Masters, Mabel Fink, Mary Ann Finley, Virgie Johnson, Sophie Featherman, Elaine Sorber, Florence Bomboy, Connie Bomboy, Mary Chapin, Gertrude Klinetob, Gertrude Taylor, Pauline McDaniels, Ethel Sorber, Mayble Hess, Verna Smith, Dollie Thomas, Eleanor Fisher Marie Zofcin, Lydia Heller, Bertha Quick, Mildred Burd, Lila Koritko, Anna Kester, Mary Koritko.

Charter No. 5

GOLDEN BELLES

Ethel Kester, Laura Yaple, Lizzie Thomas, Carrie Sniddon, Blanche Kline, Wilma Moyer, Ethel Shoemaker, Ellen Phillips, Laura Whitebread, Daisy Willis, Eva Golder, Emma Thompson, Rose Brushock, Aurilla Reider, Mae Zofkin, Carrie Russel, Mrytle Parker.

Charter No. 6

Re-BELLE-ettes

Barbara Baluta, Cathie Moore, Peggy Harter, Joann Baluta, Judy Smith, Marthan Whitmire, Sharon Koshinski, Joan White, Carol Hartman, Gail Kleintob, Virginia Beach, Emily Killian, Gloria Gensel, Susan Learn, Sandra Golder, Carol Wright.

Charter No. 7

QUILTING WA-HOO'S

Mary Curwood, Isla Wilcznski, Marjory Bridle, Marie Guers, Cereta Scott, Ella DeHart, Dorothy Price, Lois Cortright, Laura McLaughlin, Mildred Miller, Mildred Belles, Marian Roberts, Marie Yeager, Faye Hughes, Elizabeth Ross, Dora Allen.

Charter No. 8

POND LILLIES

Marie Bloss, Nellie M. Ross, Lerena Keiner, Guida Danko, Margaret Keiner, Mary Kresge, Clara Hess, Flossie Smith, Jennie Swilich, Evelyn Swanbery, Caroline Andreas, Dorothy Kellow, Judy Kellow, Elsie Keiner, Jane Okonieski, Estella Rupp, Ethel Naugle, Evelyn Smith, Carol Lawall, Lena Smith, Geraldine Burd, Grace Craig.

Charter No. 9

SILVER BELLES

Rhoda Miller, Lila Whitesell, Clara Noss, Viola Mutzobaugh, Genevieve Lewis, Letha Finogle, Carrie Culp, Zoe Hughes, Beatrice Middaugh, Florence Cragle, Bertha Rittenhouse.

Charter No. 10

FIRE BELLES

(Hunlock Creek Ladies Aux. Fire Co.)

Zelda Leach, Sara Croop, Thelma Rittenhouse, Dorothy Wolfe, Marie Hines, Eleanor Meeker, Lois Hines, Ida Banks, Lucille Dodson, Phyllis Trumbower, Lena Hunter, Ellen Sorber, Elizabeth A. Kosakowski, Betty Search, Charolette Flynn, Mabel Peterman, Letha Wolfe, Shelia Sorber, Sally Weidow, Debra Weidow, Mary Sorber, Janet Stoker, Rose Kuczynski, Chesterine Wisneski, Donna Rittenhouse, Ginny Flynn.

Charter No. 11

DIZZY DOLLS

Mary Knowles, Nancy Williams, Gloria Hess, Barbara Shimko, June Walsh, Donna Krothe, Nancy Thomas, Marian Hollad, Eugenia Truchon, Mary Siegfried, Thelma Schneiderhan, Joanne Mezikosky,

Charter No. 12

PATTERSON GROVE CENTI BELLES

Mrs. Ada Boudman, Mrs. Eliz. Van Fossen, Mrs. Edith Newton, Mrs. Lola Hughs, Mrs. Grace Hasler, Mrs. Florence Hart, Mrs. Norman Fite, Mrs. Ray Gord, Miss Nellie Lungquist, Mrs. Betty Van Fossen, Mrs. Martha Mather, Mrs. Louise White, Mrs. Daisy Eves, Mrs. Rebecca Hagenbuch, Mrs. Mary Craig, Mrs. Stephen Killian, Mrs. Mary Crawford.

Charter No. 13

ODD BELLES

Pat McClure, Rose Mary Scott, Carol Keiner, Agnes Bower, Lucy Harvey, Nancy McClure, Marion Martini, Gladys Wido, Joan Raven, Irene Shanon, Ann Price, Beverly Bratcoz, Miriam Johnson, Hilda Zofcin, Jean Killian Joleen Gearhart, Irene Andrews, Gertrude Thompson.

Charter No. 14

JEZA BELLES

Barbara Beach, Lois Koons, Gay Cavallini, Anne Kropiewnicki, Louise Palmatier, Colleen Heckert, Bernice Cicerchia, Marian Cavallini, Doris Davenport, Marge Goss, Joan Baltzer, Phyllis Golder, Dorcas Bonham.

Charter No. 15

MEL BELLES

Frances Whitebread, Theresa Harrison, Anne Giovannini, Arline Thompson, Louise Yasneski, Elsie McKinny, Shirley Naunazek, Elaine Williams, Tillie Kadtke, Jean Smith, Mary Cavallini, Jennie Heffner, Alberta Lanning, Marjorie Zimmerman, Arline Cragle, Myrna Seigfried, Sharon Spencer, Mrs. Letha Killian, Mrs. Edelinda Mucci, Sophie Sherrick, Stephenie Sezniack, Margaret Rosmus, Rosemary Gensel, Anna Truchon, Susie Wido.

Charter No. 16

VALL-LEE BELLES

Pamela Conrad, Donna Jean Conrad, Susan Mae Gensel, Michaelene Ann Potoeski, Lenna Mae Potoeski, Deborah Ann Stout, Jill Sands, Paula Shultz, Beth Shultz, Pamela Killian, Laura Mae Reider, Paula Rae Reider, Bonnie Jean Ceaser, Rebecca Ann Bloshinski, Lynn Reider, Debra Williams.

Chapter No. 17

CHURCH BELLES (Pres. Church)

Roseann McLaughlin, Margerite Doleski, Rita Allen, Ethel McQuown, Anna Winterstein, Marian McQuown, Lorraine Strong, Ruth Moore, Merle McQuown, Florence McQuown, Evelyn Kalbach, Phyllis Bennett, Mary Hoffman, Dorothy Brobst, Louise Sorber, Thelma Kelchner, Erma Kelchner, Irene Piefer, Barbara McGraw, Sara Whitebread, Anna Hooper, Alice Cope, Violet Koons, Jennie Edwards, Frances Hargraves, Grace Andrews, Arlene Stepanski, Ethel Allen, Edith Hargraves, Jane Calleri.

Charter No. 18

CANNON BELLES

Tara Caverly, Bernadine Baluta, Helen Seely, Judy Patacconi, Judy Phillips, Susan Miller, Betty Bloshinski, Isabel Culver, Carol McLaughlin, Sharon Davenport, Rose Reider, Gloria Van Horn.

Charter No. 19

LITTLE MISS MUFFET (Little Miss)

Debra Beach, Brenda Beaver, Sherida Beaver, Barbara Beresky, Christine Briggs, Judy Andrews, Diane Cavallini, Teresa Cavallini, Sharon Kost, Mary Kost, Barbara Urso, Sylvia Urso, Debbie Krushka, Laurie Beaver, Anita Keefe, Cora Gensel, Mary Ann Hasay, Joan Hasay, June Parker, Nancy Cortright, Donna Doliva.

Charter No. 20

CHARM BELLES

Helen Beresky, Grace Williams, Louise Swisher, Naomi Hoover, Alta Pearson, Mary Nanuyek, Jane Franklin, Beverly Franklin, Mariam Bach, Joan Kruska, Kathryn Smith, Armida Capece, Yole Rosmus, Pauline Potaski, Antoinette Lahoski, Lois Popchak, Nancy Monroe.

Charter 21

TWINKLE TOES (Little Miss)

Diane McQuown, Brenda McQuown, Pamela Fink, Cathy McQuown, Lois Marie Kresge, Bonnie Mae Kresge, Kim McClure, Tammy McClure, Mindy Sue Walters, Paula Marie Martini, Lynne Marie Wido, Janet Noss, Debra Thomas, Glenda Ruckle, Phyllis Ann Watkins.

Charter No. 22

SHICK-A-DILLY BELLES

Lillian Kresge, Mary Wasco, Rita Bujno, Elaine Kost, Marcella Hasay, Elsie Link, Ann Dalberto, Jean Gensel, Helen Katrainak, Patricia Lazarowicz, Sarah Swank, Lottie Anthony, Rae Williams, Edna Yablonski.

Charter No. 23

DING DONG BELLES

Elsie Curwood, Sylvia Watkins, Betty Harvey, Jennie Wolfe, Barbara Jean Wolfe, Jean Slembarski, Betty Applebey, Kathy Marshall, Kathleen Kokora, Gonda Viti, Mary Steeber, Catherine Kishbaugh, Bonnie Lee Wolfe, Diselta Cicini, Margaret Phillips, Stella Garrison, Dorothy Search, Rose Ella Gryziec, Hilda Zimmerman, Diana Bach, Jennie Reider, Helen Bloshinski, Lois McMichael, Edith Mae Trescott, Eilleen Bridle, Connie Varner, Bertha Titus, Gladys Naugle, Dorothy Downing.

Charter No. 24

BLOOMING BELLES (Bloomingdale Church)

Clerta Wolfe, Judy Mott, Priscilla Sweitzer, Barbara Cragle, Barbara Lynn, Linda Lynn, Carolyn Davis, Pamela Davis, Margaret Harned, Lucretia Gearhart, Lois Gearhart, Sandra Gearhart, Helen Sweitzer, Jean Cragle, Vera Kulp, Ellen Nichols, Lois Cragle.

Charter No. 25

SHICK-A-MOC BELLES

Lorraine Kishbaugh, Patricia Mazonkey, Sylvia Giovannini, Gloria Lanning, Norma Heller, Dora Johnson, Harriet Kanouse, Lois Heller, Jean May, Mary Yaninas, Nellie Cavallini, Jayne Capece.

Charter No. 26

COUNTRY BELLES

Barbara Johnson, Carol Johnson, Sharon Snyder, Esther Johnson, Alice Harrison, Irma Jane Johnson, Roxie Harrison, Lorraine Harrison, Laura Devans, Jane Long, Alice Miller, Avis Hontz, Judith Kalweit, Iris Hontz, Barbara Wolfe, Mary Lo Sorber, Bernice Wisneski, Ilene Honse.

Charter No. 27

INDEPENDENT BELLE

Rachel Applebey, Gilberta Walsh, Ruth Viti, Mabel Killian, Emma Smith, Sophie Hasay, Mrs. Victor Martini, Sr., Annie Grover, Dorothy Baluta, Marcia Titus.

Charter No. 28

LITTLE MISS FRONTIER BELLES

Sharon Topper, Betsy Hines, Sylvia Watkins, Susie Watkins, Julie Moore, Sharon Baluta, Kay Ann Krothe, Laurel Moore.

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Acting General Chairman ..... Dennis Caverly
Treasurer ..... Carl E. Moore
Secretary ..... Sylvia Watkins
Headquarters Chairman ..... Robert Schneiderhan

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FIREWORKS COMMITTEE — Harold Johnson
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DECORATION COMMITTEE — Eugene Sick

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SPECTACLE TICKETS — Ruth Shipman
SPECTACULAR — Sergio Bartoli
PARTICIPATION (Men) — Jack McLaughlin
PARTICIPATION (Women) — Jennie Wolfe
PUBLICITY — David Watkins
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SPECIAL EVENTS — Gustave Bach

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PROMENADE & CARAVAN COMMITTEE — James Bridle, Roger Bankes, George Lanning Jr., Max Bower, Jim Shoemaker, Mabel Fink, Fanny Cresci, Pauline Phillips, Earla Post, Lorraine Snyder.
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LADIES' SUNBONNETS & DRESSES COMMITTEE — Miriam Johnson, Ethel Kester, Coleen Heckert, Joan Baltzer, Isabel McClure, Hilda Zofcin.
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Ruth Shipman

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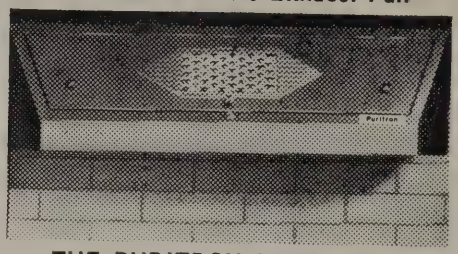

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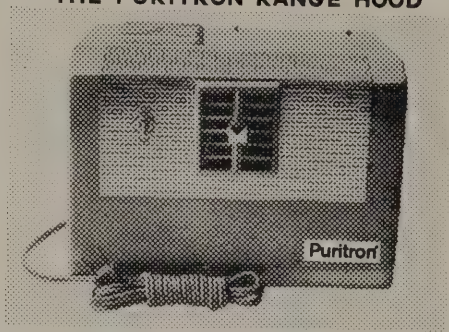

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